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(Signed) J. R. DENTON,

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THE OUTLOOK FOR CATTLE.

In the past week or two we have pointed out briefly the possibility of difficulties ahead in the cattle trade on account of the disinclination of banks to extend the usual accommodation to the cattle men who carry on feeding operations throughout the winter months. That such a state of affairs exists there is no

denying, but it is too soon yet, and we hope no such task is before us, to predict that any tightness in the money market caused by scarified country banks will materially affect the cattle raising industry, and that it will become necessary to glut the market with immature stock. The tide may change, and, perhaps, the report sent us from our Kansas City correspondent this week, that the number of cattle sent from that market last week for feeding purposes was larger than in its history, is evidence that the outlook is not so bad as some would have it. That many cattle men, however, are feeling the pinch is likewise evidenced by such interviews as the following, and the fact that underfed cattle are now being shipped to market:

A "National Provisioner" representative met a prominent cattle man on his way from Kansas City and he had a terrible tale of woe. He had been there on the fruitless mission of having his credit obligations extended. He was mad all over and he said that he wished a Presidential election did not occur more than once in a lifetime.

"All our notes are due about this time of the year," he said, "and our creditors want their money. You see we borrow considerable money every spring to carry us over until shipping time. This comes about Aug. 15, and it is here. Usually there is no effort to force its collection when it is due. It has always depended on the condition of the market. This year it is different. The money is due now and our creditors say they must have it. We usually borrow from some stock commission house, or, at least, have it as our security in the Kansas City banks. The commission men are now punching us up, they say the banks are after them, and the banks say that some other banks are pushing them. seems to be a terrible scramble to pull in money and withdraw it from use. It works a great hardship on us in many ways. For instance my cattle are not fit for market yet. Some of them are, but the market is not suitable. I don't want to sell now, but I suppose I must as my creditors say I must pay up. Don't you see what this peremptory demand will lead to and the injury it will cause us. It will compel all the cattle men to sell for the purpose of paying their demands. If they all sell at once, as they must, the market will be flooded with stock and hence the prices must inevitably go down. I look to see cattle. within the next sixty days, as much of a drug on the market as horses now are. afraid the whole thing will end in a crash, under which many cattle men will be ruined. I hope I am mistaken, but I fear I am not. I have been in the cattle business for twentytwo years and in all that time I never experienced such a crisis as I am confronted with now. If I sell my cattle I will lose, and if I don't sell them and pay my debts my credit, which is an important factor in the cattle business, will suffer."

The above tells its own story and does not warrant any one taking a particularly rosy view of the situation in regard to cattle.

COTTON OIL OUTLOOK.

There is much interest in the cotton oil trade as to the future of that product, particularly as regards the season just opening. The industry is affected by a variety of conditions, and these are so capricious in their possible outcome that it is difficult to understand how any other feeling than uncertainty can pervade the business.

The new crushing season has opened this year fully three weeks earlier than usual. Seed is moving as freely now as it usually does a month later. The price being paid to farmers in Texas for cotton seed, namely, \$6.50 to \$7 per ton, is a fair one and the pros-

pects are, on account of the stringency in money matters, that they will sell seed as closely as in former seasons when prices ruled somewhat higher.

One noticeable feature this season is that cattle feeders are not buying as much seed as usual, for the simple reason that they have at last been educated to the fact that the raw cotton seed will not mature their cattle suitable for market and that cotton seed hulls and meal is the only feed available, at all events in Texas, with which they can feed their cattle for market profitably. One fact that must be borne in mind in connection with cotton seed in Texas is, that the farmers will not fertilize their land with them, even when seed are bringing extremely low prices, for the reason that they have an idea, and a good one too, that Texas lands are already productive enough, besides they have an unlimited area of these productive lands at their command.

The oil mills cannot reasonably expect to obtain higher prices for cotton seed products than are now prevailing, when they consider the fact that the corn-growing States have another immense crop of corn already assured. following a large crop made last season, and apparently a very large supply of hogs throughout the country. Again, on account of the low and satisfactory freight rates on grain by way of the Southern ports to the foreign markets, large quantities of grain are being exported which, when delivered on the other side, will come in direct competition with our cotton seed meal. The flow of grain for export is so great at present that the ports at Galveston and New Orleans are actually blocked and no freight room can be had for any of the foreign ports during September. This will naturally have the tendency to accumulate at the mills large quantities of cotton seed meal, which later on must find a

Again, the grain crops in Germany and Holland have been damaged recently by the floods of rain, so much so that large quantities of it will have to be consumed by feeding to stock. all of which will come in competition with our cotton seed meal, and possibly cause lower prices than are now prevailing. It is now apparent that the bulk of our cotton seed oil made from the new crop must go export, as the packers in this country cannot make compound lard profitably while pure lard and cotton seed oil remain at the present prices. There will always be a certain amount of cotton seed oil that will go in other channels, but when the compound lard trade is restricted, it throws such a surplus of oil in other channels that it demoralizes prices

We believe that the cotton crop in Texas is better than reports would indicate. Unquestionably the recent rains throughout the cotton belt in Texas have done much good, and will prevent the premature opening of bolls, besides will cause the blooms now on the cotton to form bolls which will mature before frost. Of course, some upland cotton is entirely beyond recovery, and the rains will not benefit that part of the crop in the least. The lower temperature which is now prevailing will do more to benefit the growing cotton than rains. Our estimate of the Texas cotton crop this season is two and one-quarter million bales. We believe the crush of cotton seed in Texas this season will be fully as large, if not larger than that of last season. The mills are paying more for seed f. o. b. cars at stations, namely, from \$6.50 to \$7 per ton, than they can afford to pay and make a profit, This condition of things, however, will finally adjust itself as the season advances. Some of our planters are taking their seed home and storing it with the hope of realizing higher prices later on, but just as soon as they are convinced that higher prices will not prevail they will market their seed.

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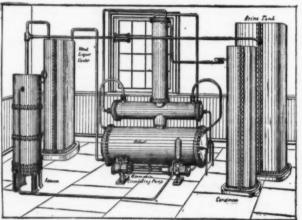
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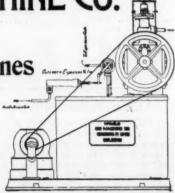
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PROVISIONS AND LARD. WEEKLY REVIEW.

THE HOLIDAYS have brought speculative business in these markets, like others, almost to a standstill, with scarcely a feature since our last, prices easing off early in the week on fairly liberal receipts of hogs, to firm up midweek, on less than estimated, on which there was some covering of January shorts, in sympathy with higher prices for grain, talk of possible damage of corn by frost in the Northwest, while continued dry weather in the South for the last two months has materially reduced the yield in that section, compared with last year. The packers, however, have sold on strong spots, indicating their belief in present prices for next crop product, on a virtually assured corn crop, as big, or bigger than last year's. There has appeared no outside speculation, except in turning over October delivery to January, on old business. Vet the packers have not been pounding the markets, as they did before the September liquidation was accomplished; and holders of these products now seem to have recovered from the late financial scare, and to have more faith in the future of these staples, in view of the continued, active, and almost unprecedented demand for these products at the West, both for shipment and home trade. The clearances from the seaboard for the week were over 2,000,000 lb a day each of lard and meats, not including pork, and the movement out of Chicago has continued of about equal volume, while packers find it difficult to get cars there fast enough to fill their orders. At the same time their stocks of cured meats are getting very low, and partially cured are drawn upon to supply the trade. This demand covers both export and domestic cuts, the demand for the latter being still greater in proportion than indicated by the above clearances for export. Reduction of stocks is, therefore, going on at the same rate of last month, as the receipts of hogs are running no larger than they did the latter half of August; and, at this rate of reduction, they will be far less burdensome than hitherto, as the money market is gradually easing up, with the subsidence of financial fright and the continued influx of gold. Confidence is gradually being restored, and the common talk in this, as in some other trades, is that we will have an active fall business, as everybody is out of stock, and when all come to buy to supply their current trade, manufacturers will be kept busy filling this demand. Indicating this, a dispatch from Chicago on Wednesday said, in noting the activity in cash demand, that it is expected to continue for the balance of the season. month ago, a man would have been thought a fit subject for the appointment of a guardian if he had dared to express confidence in any improvement of business conditions until after the election. But, now, much less attention is paid, to either the election or the financial results that may follow it, than to legitimate supply and demand, which is establishing

prices and restoring confidence independently of these outside influences. The only effect they now have on the market, is to make it expensive carrying products, and difficult borrowing money to do so, which, in turn, checks speculation. The tight money market, therefore, is all that is left of the late scare, to seriously affect these markets hereafter. The worst has been discounted, both as to money and prices; and any change now is likely to be for the better, notwithstanding the immense corn crop outside of the South. As in grain, so in these staples of export, the price is made in foreign markets where we sell our surplus, and those prices fix prices at home; hence, conditions there, rather than conditions here, now control values. The enormous movement of hog products into export, as well as of grain, for the last five or six weeks, has been something unprecedented in the history of the trade, stimulated by tight money and reduced railroad freight rates, as well as increasing confidence abroad, in the future of our export products, and nothing but the limit of the carrying capacity of ocean vessels, running between here and Europe, has prevented her buying still more freely, of all these products, at these record-breaking prices on all, or nearly all, except wheat and cotton. There need be little fear, therefore, but that Europe will continue to take our surplus at these prices, or better, for the balance of the crop, for she has not been frightened out by financial and political conditions here, from investing in our products, of all kinds, to an extent never before known within the same period.

This is the legitimate situation and a healthier one was never known, and although speculation is at a very low ebb it is liable to increase, and when it does it will not be on the bear side, as it has been for the past year or more. There is, however, no sign of improvement at the moment, and it may be some time before there will be any broader speculative market; yet, such conditions of supply and demand, as above described, are always the precursor of speculation for higher prices, and there is no reason why it should not prove so this year, after the political scarecrow has been laid in its little bed, for another four years. As to the hog supply, there are many in the trade who regard it as overestimated, believing that the low prices of the past six months have discouraged the raising of pigs to a material extent, and that before the coming packing season is ended, we will see a falling off in the supply of hogs, in consequence. This theory has been advanced by men long experienced in the trade, who are in the habit of looking more than an inch before their nose, and it would not be surprising to see the packers change front when they go into the new packing season and stock up at these prices this year, as in old times, and as they refused to do last year. Naturally, in such case, they would remain bears in the near future, in order to enter the new packing season with as cheap hogs as possible; and as we are now practically only a month and

a half away from that season, this may be the controlling motive with them, in still selling January product, whenever there is a disposition on the part of the market to advance, as such an advance now would naturally raise the price of hogs, which it would be difficult to reduce, after the first of November. From any standpoint, therefore, speculative, legitimate or financial, there is nothing to be feared in the future of these markets by holders, as they have in prospect, as well as at present, one of the most active years ever known in this trade.

this trade. SPOT BUSINESS at New York, however, has been small so far this week owing to its holiday character, and scarceenough, at this writing, has done to make details or totals of interest. At the East there has simply been a local jobbing trade, at old prices, there being only a slight variation from the close of last week in lard, easing off early, to recover the loss midweek, the activity having been confined to Chicago and other Western packing points. The same feature as noted last week, of an active demand for hogs, oftener at an advancing price than otherwise, has continued this week, both East and West; and the better the receipts in most cases the stronger the market, showing that the demand for cash stuff is so great as to compel the packers to buy all the hogs coming in, for which there is sufficient competition, even on large receipts. to cause higher prices. Should this condition continue, products are liable to be forced up by the price of raw material, which is one of the strongest features possible in any market, and will, in the end, beat short sellers of prod-

uct at less than cost, no matter whether they

are packers or outsiders. Thursday's markets at Chicago were dull, featureless and lower on the speculative articles, excepting lard, which held its own, but was more inactive even than ribs or pork, the latter being sold for January by Cudahy, causing a 10c. decline for the day, with ribs 5c. off in sympathy. Green ments were also 1/8c. off in absence of the active demand that has lately existed, although cured meats were firm at the late advance. City meats in New York also became active, and firmed up from the late inside to outside prices, on sales of 30,000 fb of 12-fb rib bellies at 51/4c. loose, 10-10 6c., 14-10 4%c., making fully 75,000 lb so far for the week, at 43/4@47/sc. for 14-ID, 5%@6c. for 10-fb, 5@5%c. for 12-fb. and 5%c. for clear bellies. City shoulders also became active, 2,600 pieces selling at 3%@4c., making 6,000 pieces for the week, and 2,000 hams at 94/69%c., making 5,000 pieces for the week. with 75 tes. skinned hams from Chicago, 9%c. there, spot, for the East. Sales of spot pork were 550 bbls., making 1,200 bbls. for the week at \$7.50@\$8 for new mess, \$9.75@ \$10.50 for family, \$7.50@\$9.50 for clear, in the New York market. There were no sales of Western lard, as there have been none so far for the week in tierces, but quoted nominal at \$3.60@\$3.621/2, with sales of one tank at \$3.371/2, making four or five tanks only for

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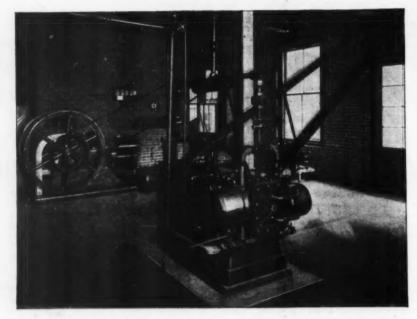
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the week so far reported; 100 tcs. city refining sold at \$3.35, making 400 tcs. for the week at \$3.40@\$3.30@\$3.35, and small sales for Cuba at \$3.85, in iron-bound packages.

The receipts of hogs at the West were not large, yet liberal, the total being 51,000, and prices about 5c. off generally, though the New York market was up 1/sc. on light weights. Packing at the West for the week was 220,000 hogs, against 120,000 last year. At the close, in Chicago, the cash demand was reported less active, and this tended to weaken the option market.

Beef products have been unchanged and in moderate demand, with sales of 600 tcs. extra India mess for the week at \$10@\$12 for standard to choice brands; 800 bbls. of packet at \$7@\$8, and family at \$8@\$9 for standard to choice brands, mostly for the export trade.

Friday's markets were dull and easy on turning of October long stuff into January in fear of a tighter money market in consequence of another New Orleans bank failure reported. But the loss was in part recovered late with wheat. Sales at New York only jobbing lots of anything reported, at Thursday's prices; 250 tcs. city lard, \$3.85, for Wednesday's steamer, were taken for Cuba; \$3.85 quoted for refining to-day; \$3.60@ \$3.62½ Western, spot; \$3.32½ tank ditto, family pork scarce and city wanted at \$11; 65 boxes clear bellies, Cuba, 5%c.

LIVERPOOL CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 11—4:30 P. M.—Bacon—Steady; demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 fb, 28s.; short rib, 20 to 24 fb, 29s.; long clear light, 35 to 38 fb, 25s. 6d.; long clear heavy, 40 to 45 fb, 25s.; short clear middles heavy, 45 to 50 fb, 21s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 fb, 28s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 fb, 23s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 fb, 42s. 6d. Tallow—Fine North American, 17s. 9d. Beet—Extra India mess, 46s. 3d.; prime mess, 36s. 3d. Pork—Prime mess fine Western, 45s.; medium Western, 38s. 9d. Lard steady; prime Western 18s. 6d.; refined in pails, 19s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, 15s. 3d. Refrigerator Beet—Forequarter, 34d.; hindquarter, 54d.

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TALLOW AND STEARINE. WEEKLY REVIEW.

TALLOW has been like other markets, almost nominal, since our last, on account of holidays and semi-holidays, a large portion of the trade in these staples having practically been out of the market all the week, up to this writing. There has been no change in price, either of city or of country, in the New York market, though 1/8 advance has been paid in Chicago, in further export and home demand, the local soap makers in that market having become anxious over supplies, and paid 3% for prime packers in tes., at which the market has been cleaned up, with that bid for more and 31/2c. asked, while No. 2 has sold at 2%, with the ordinary grades also in light supply, as there has been an active business reported recently for export, but no details of late have been given. It is sufficient, however, to know that there is scarcely any stock left on that market, and the same is practically true of other Western markets. There has been much less done at the seaboard this week, and in country stock than last, owing partly to the holidays and partly to the free purchases of last week for export, which reduced the surplus, at other seaports than New York, if it did not clean it up; and less than half a million pounds have been taken so far this week at all seaboard points, so far as reported, at 31/@3%c., packages free, as to quality. There have been also 800 tcs. of edible, chiefly at New York, at 35%c. for outside makes and 3% for choice New York brands, all for export. In New York City prime, however, little has been done, 31/4c. being asked, at which we noted cable refusals on 800 hhds. at the close last Friday, which were not accepted, while 31/8 could have been obtained quite freely, and probably 3 3-16 for moderate amounts; but both buyers and sellers have since appeared indifferent, up to this writing, and nothing but jobbing lots have been reported, though 150 hhds. are due, to be delivered on weekly con-tract, at the last selling price, which was 3 3-16c. This leaves all but about 300 hhds. of this week's production to be added to last week's stock, estimated at 3,000 hhds., making about 3,300 hhds., unless the holidays have reduced the production below the average of 750 hhds., from which about half the 800 tes. of edible sold may come. Yet stocks are not at all burdensome, and easily carried by the larger melters, who seem indifferent sellers, as they are at the present masters of the situation, and regard themselves able to command their price sooner or later, either from the exporters or home trade. This seems likely unless buyers of both classes are able to hold off until there shall be again accumulations of country on the market. It is assumed by buyers that production is still in excess of home consumption, and that exporters can command the price, if they will hold off long enough: but the continued free buying of Western soap makers, at advancing prices, would seem to indicate an increased demand for home consumption, though it may be, as in the case of Proctor & Gamble, of Cincinnati, that they are anticipating their future wants, as the latter recently did. At all events, the home demand just now seems to be equal to the supply at interior points, leaving New York to settle the question of price with the exporters.

On Thursday there was an active demand for country-made tallow at 31/2@3%c. packages, free, for fair to choice; and at 3%c. for country edible, at which over 300,000 fb of both were sold in New York, the edible being to cover old short contracts for Liverpool, it is claimed by German shippers, whose orders on new business are %c. under ruling prices. They also claim that late purchases of edible have nearly all been to cover short contracts for other markets than Germany. Exporters also deny that there have been any important purchases made for that account in the West. the present week, and that those reported above, were former ones, most of which had already been reported in former cles; but the soap makers of Chicago are still free buyers, Kirk & Combuyers, Kirk & Company taking 500 tcs. of prime packers' at 3%c. there, while Chicago parties are reported to have taken on speculation, the bulk of the stock in Buffalo, said to be over 2,000 packages, within the last day or two, at prices not named. But not a trade in New York City was reported so far for the week, except for deliveries on old contract, with 31/4c. firmly maintained, and 31/4c. bid for France, though probably 3 3-16c. would be paid if it could be obtained at that. The regular weekly sale in London, was fairly active. at unchanged prices, with half the offerings taken, the latter being 2,200 casks.

Friday's markets were dull and steady, 100 city selling at 3 3-16c, part export; 50 hhds. special, 3\(\frac{4}{c}\)c. export, and 50,000 fb country at previous prices. Other markets give bid prices. Three cars yellow grease sold at 2\(\frac{4}{c}\)c. New York, now held at 3c.

STEARINES AND OILS have been dull, both at home and abroad, at practically unchanged prices, for the week. The only thing of any importance reported, during the only two full business days since our last, to this writing, having been 350,000 fb of oleo stearine in Chicago at 3%, and about 100,000 fb in smaller lots at that price there, and at 41% in New York, to local refiners, exporters not appearing in the market, although it is understood that at 3%c. in Chicago they would increase their late purchases to a moderate extent. But the compound lard refiners only buy from hand to mouth. East or West: and production at the East is kept within that demand, or so close to it, as to avoid accumulations of stock, it is claimed. In lard stearine, the same nominal market exists, as noted in our last article, though consumption in New York continues, at the rate of about 500 tes. per week, as then shown, some weeks running more and some less than that figure; this week probably less, as new business has been very slow, in refined lard, for all markets: though the refiners are still busy filling old contracts for forward shipment made a month ago.

Oleo oils have also been very dull, and, as far as can be learned, the Rotterdam market has declined 1 to 2 florins, sales of fair brands of extras being rumored at 31 florins and 32 for choice brands, against 32@33 florins last week, with no large business indicated, even at the reduced quotation. The arrivals there are not reported, but they are conceded to be largely unsold at this writing, because unable to obtain prices above quoted for round lots. In the home markets a small jobbing trade has been done, on the above quoted basis for Rotterdam. Lard oil

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[Correspondence Invited.]

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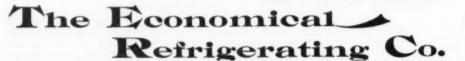






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E. B. ATKINS Manager.

Philadelphia, Pa.

has been in moderate demand only, at a reduction in prices from last week's quotations of about 1c., or 38@39c., as the New York pressers have about caught up with their old contracts both on lard stearine and oil for export, leaving the market easy on both.

On Thursday nothing was done, so far as reported, in stearine, at the East or West, former prices being asked without demand; but oil was lower in Rotterdam, with sales of 200 Morris' extra at 30 florins, and other better brands were quoted nominal at 31, after a very dull business for the week, offerings being but partially taken. Otherwise, there was nothing reported in these markets and no changes.

In our last, the types made us use the word "sorry" instead of rosy, in commenting on the improved condition of the compound lard trade, as quoted from Mr. Jos. B. McMahon, manager of the Fairbank Company, of Chicago, which we intended to say was more hopeful than the trade had supposed, as one of the many indications of a revival in the provision business.

Friday's markets were wholly nominal on stearines, but 300 bbls. more of Morris' extra oleo oil sold in Rotterdam at 30 florins.

Hereafter dead hogs will be worth only 1/4c. per Ib, instead of 1/2c., as heretofore.

The plant of the Cudahy Packing Co., at Louisville, Ky., was slightly damaged by fire last week

Manufacturers of and dealers in sausage casings will be interested to know that the McNamara-Laird Co. has been incorporated in Birmingham, Ala., with a capital stock of \$50,000 to operate a snuff factory. Mr. D. J. McNamara is president and S. E. Laird is the secretary and treasurer.

** J. H. Mulcahy, late with the T. H. Wheeler Co., has associated himself with the Kingan Provision Co. as salesman

RECENT PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

PATENTS.

566,740-Refrigerator, Herman M. Castner, Portland, Me. 566,797-Method of and apparatus for drying materials, Hannibal W. Rappleye, Philadelphia, Pa. 566,981-Refrigerator, John H. Hise, Oshkosh, Wis. 567, 006-Apparatus for solidifying soap, Francis S. Rutschman, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRADE-MARKS.

28,842-Liquid decoction or essences of beef, mutton, chicken and like foods, the Mason Heublein Co., Hartford, Conn.; essential feature, a pictorial representation of the upper portion of a female with the face exposed, a coif on the forehead, a gamp on the breast, a veil over the head and a habit about the shoulders, with a dark figure somewhat resembling a heavy cross placed on one arm of the habit.

CHICAGO PROVISON REVIEW.

PROVISIONS for the past week have been teady and almost lifeless. The tendency has rather favored higher prices. But the sick and weak corn market was too much for the bullish inclined operators to carry, and under the circumstances they did well to hold the market as firm and steady as they did. It's no light load for the provision bulls to see the corn market lose from a 1/2 to 3/4c. every day and still keep their faith in an upturn in hog products. It's certainly a very strong feature in the market that with September corn selling at 191/2c., the bears have not been able to depress provisions to the low point made when corn was selling at 22 to 23. have not turned to the bull side for a long time, for we still believe the January option will make a lower record than has been recorded yet. But for the near future it certainly looks as though the market was in a good condition to advance. The receipts of hogs have been very liberal for the week, 153,422 against 82,632 the corresponding week a year ago, and the packers have been free buyers; and, although such firms as the Anglo-American, Viles & Robbins and the International have sold quite liberally for January, still it's not supposed they have sold clear up to their killing. But what they have done has been in the way of a moderate hedge, and they would undoubtedly be willing to see the winter packing season start in at higher prices. A prominent operator in the provision pit says there is a very large short interest in the October option, and, while he does not look for a "Canadian Syndicate" scare, still these shorts may want to cover, and should they make a break, it might easily add \$1 a barrel to the price. It looks as though the great corn crop had to a large amount been discounted, and with the improved condition of financial matters, both East and West, the short settler is taking large chances and might have to pay a good price to get his sales back. The most he could expect at present prices would be a decline of 50 to 75c, a barrel, and there is a possibility of there being a much larger advance. John Cudahy, the great bear operator, is away on his vacation, and taking a well earned rest. He covered a very large short line in the September option, and, although he is no doubt short some for October and January, he would probably be willing to see an advance so he could get out a fresh line at higher figures. The cash demand is good and likely to improve some.

STOCK RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS AT OMAHA.

The monthly statement showing the receipts and shipments at the Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, for August, is as follows: Receipts-Cattle, 56,911; hogs, 80,662; sheep, 28,808. In everything except cattle an increase over 1895 is shown. During August, 1895, 21,469 more cattle were received than during the same month this year. A large increase is shown in hogs, the increase being 34,837 head. Sheep receipts are also materially increased, the difference in favor of this year being 16,800 head. Of the live stock received last month 23,894 cattle, 67,963 hogs and 19,827 sheep were consumed at South Omaha.

BIDS WANTED.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEO-PATHIC HOSPITAL.

Bids for supplying meats for six months are invited according to the following specifications:

For the furnishing of fresh and salt meats required for the use of the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital:

The meat is to be of the following descriptions and qualities:

BEEF-Full Carcass-To be of a good merchantable quality of well fatted native steer beef, weighing not less than six hundred and fifty (650) pounds, or more than nine hundred (900) pounds to the carcass; to be free from bruises, and one liver to be furnished, without cost, with each carcass, together amounting to about twenty-five thousand (25,000) pounds monthly.

Bruised beef, bull, cow or stag beef will

not be received.

MUTTON-In full carcass ,to be of good merchantable quality, of well fatted mutton, to weigh from sixty-five (65) pounds to one hundred and twenty (120) pounds, about one thousand (1,000) pounds monthly.

No ram mutton or ewes will be received.

VEAL—In carcass, to weigh not less than one hundred and thirty (130) pounds, about five hundred (500) pounds monthly.

No "grass" or "bob" veal will be accepted. HAM-Smoked, averaging twelve (12) pounds, about one thousand (1,000) pounds monthly.

BACON-Boneless, about one hundred (100) pounds monthly.

The meats are to be delivered from time to time, at such times between Oct. 1, 1896, and April 1, 1897, and in such quantities and of such of the above descriptions as the said hospital shall from time to time require at the Middletown State Homocopathic Hospital. and at such place or places as the said hospital shall from time to time direct.

No bid will be accepted unless the person, firm or corporation shall, before the execution of the contract, deposit with the treasurer of the hospital a certified check, payable to order of the treasurer of the hospital, for a sum which shall be determined by the managers, and which shall not be less than five (5) per cent. of the estimated sum to be expended under such contract.

Bids must be in by noon of Sept. 21.

Address bids to

H. J. LEONARD, Steward, Middletown, N. Y.

Plans are being made in Bridgeport, Conn., for the oragnization of the Eastern Beef Co., and a preliminary meeting was held in C. H. King's law office there at which the promoters were present. The company is to be a stock corporation, capitalized at \$100,000, and its projectors say \$28,000 has been paid The leader in the movement is William O'Connell, of New York and Kansas City, who has been in Bridgeport for several months perfecting the Eastern end of the organization. He says the company will have stock yards in Kansas City. They will ask the next Legislature for an act of incorporation, with permission to increase the capital

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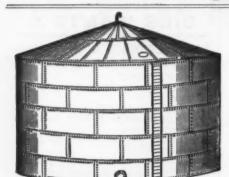
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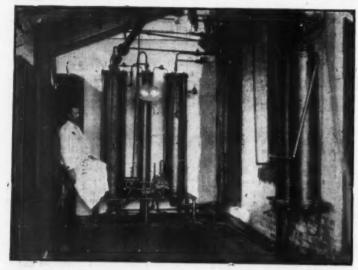
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REFRIGERATING PLANTS INSTALLED.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.-The packers control of the market and evidently intend to hold it after having let it go to smash for weeks. It is safe to say that never before in the history of this country has the hide market been in the same position as at present. After three years of depression such as has rarely been felt in this country, when every industry has suffered, and during which time the tanneries of this country have not averaged more than half their usual output, yet we find that the quantity of hides held by tanners and hide dealers is very small, more so than was ever known, so that it is no wonder that with the expectation of improved business, with expected political changes, the hide men once more brace up and demand more money for their goods. It is true that from the tanners standpoint hides are already high enough, but there is but one course to take, and that is that leather prices must advance, and that just as soon as the tide turns for the better in general business, and most people believe that that will be immediately following the election. One thing tanners can count on, and that is that hides are not likely to be lower, as foreign buyers seem ready to take them at the prices of two weeks ago. We believe that nothing but the stringency in the money market has prevented hides from going higher, and that the difficulty is not yet out of the way, so that it is not good policy for the hide men to press the tanners too hard, as they are not in a position to buy, except just for immediate use. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 Ib and up, 8\(\frac{1}{2}c\). There are but few native steers coming in, and but very few held by the packers to offer.

SPREADY STEERS not in much demand, owing to the small inquiry for carriage leather. The Newark tanners are doing but little, and some of the tanneries are closed for the same reason. We quote nominally 74/a8c.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, 6%@7c.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, 60 lb and up, have not shown the same advance as natives. A quotation of 7c. covers the market with 61/cc. for the light selection.

No. 1 COLORADO OR SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 60 Ib and up, are not so strong as some of the other selections, and we give a quotation of 6@6½c., with holders asking as high as 6‰c.

BRANDED COWS are held at 6½@6½c. No. 1 NATIVE COWS, 55 lb and up, are in small supply and none cured ready to offer, so that a quotation means but little,

though we give it as 71/4/271/2c.
BULLS, natives, 61/4c.; branded, 51/4c.

We may add that some of the above quotations are above what sales have been made at the time of writing, but packers are not anxious to push hides on the market when they have so few to offer.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country hide market is fully as strong as the packer market, and though some expected an increase in the receipts with the higher prices, their expectations have not been realized. The fact is that often when prices are advancing the receipts fall off, as the country dealer prefers to wait in order to get all there is in them before he lets go. We quiet:

in them before he lets go. We quote:
BUFF HIDES, free of grubs and brands, are now quoted 6%@7c., though since our last report 5,000 more were sold at 6%c. for No. 1's and 5%c. for No. 2's.

EXTREME LIGHT HIDES, 25 to 40 fb, are in demand, and but few here to offer,

and the price has jumped to 7½c. for No. 1's and 6½c. for No. 2's. Tanners complain of such an extreme advance, and predict a falling back, but it is hard to predict with any certainty what course the market will take.

NATIVE STEERS, 60 fb and up, free of brands and grubs, are higher and dealers now ask 6½@6¾c. for No. 1's and 5½@5¾c. for No. 2's.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 51/2@5%c.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, 6%c. for No. 1's and 6%c. for No. 2's.

SIDE-BRANDED COWS, 51/2c. flat.

BULLS, 6c. for No. 1's and 5c. for No. 2's. CALFSKINS, 7 to 15 fb, have shown more strength, and we now quote 7\%4@8c. for No. 1's and 6\%4@6\%2c. for No. 2's.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, are firmer and quoted at 7c., but no late sales to report.

DEACONS are not in demand. We quote 30@32½c., but no sales.

SLUNKS, 15@20c. each.

HORSE HIDES as dull as ever, with quotations nominal at \$2.20@\$2.40.

SHEEPSKINS AND PELTS very quiet and prices very low. Packer lambskins 35 @40c.

NEW YORK.

GREEN SALTED CITY HIDES.—The transactions have been few, but prices are firm at the advance, although we are still behind the Western markets in prices. The highest figures here that have been established by sales of native hides is 8c. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 8 @8½c., with a sale of two cars at 8c., and several of the slaughterers refuse to offer, preferring to wait in the expectation of better prices and believing that at the worst they can get present asking prices. The market is a strong one, especially on natives, though it must be admitted that present prices of leather do not warrant the tanner in paying present asking prices.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, 7c. asked, but no late sales to report. SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, 6½c. asked, but no late sales.

COWS are firm at 6@61/4c. flat.

BULLS, 6@61/2c. flat.

CALFSKINS.—The market for selling to tanners is hardly as firm as it was a few weeks ago, though dealers here are paying the same prices, 11c. for No. 1 city skins and 9c. for No. 2's. Country skins bring 10@11c. selected, and are in fair demand. Calfskins have not felt the firmness that has controlled the hide market for the past two weeks. The fact is that several of the largest calfskin tanneries have been closed for several weeks, and in some cases for several months, and the outlook for their starting up full is not good.

HORSE HIDES have not improved, so far as demand is concerned, and the only outlet is for export, and that is not good. We quote \$2.25@\$2.40.

BOSTON.

HIDES.—There is a better feeling in the hide trade than for some time past, and yet there is no boom in sight, as the tanners are not in position to buy on account of the money situation, and beside at present prices of leather there is not much to tempt tanners to put in hides at present prices, and at the same time there is but little probability that prices will go lower, when we consider that there are so few hides to offer. Buff hides are quoted 6½@6%c.

NEW ENGLAND HIDES—COWS, 5%@ 6c. flat, with but few offering.

CALFSKINS have but little demand and only for the best fresh skins.

PHILADELPHIA.

There is a better feeling—more confidence in the trade, and yet there remains a strong feeling of conservatism and tanners are not disposed to help to push the prices of hides up too rapidly, as leather prices do not warrant it, and beside financial conditions continue against expanding business.

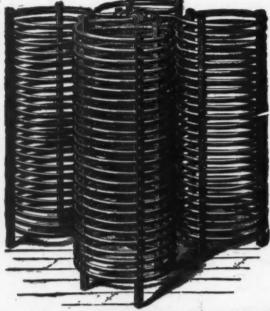
CALFSKINS.—There is but little interest taken in the market. The receipts are light and no effort made to increase them.

KANSAS CITY.

The "packer hide" market on native steers is very strong, with actual sales at 8 for 60 ID and up, and 71/2 for 50 to 60-the packers think that 81/2 and 71/2 is fair future value. In taking this position they seem justified if kill is to be taken into consideration; the present kill of cattle largely branded. As to the native cow market, owing to the small supply packers think 8c. a fair value. whether these prices can be obtainable is another thing-one thing is certain, at time of this writing no sales have been made at these figures-but were it not that the election is still ten weeks away the prices may easily be obtainable. But the tanners are not so "cocksure" of the election as the packers claim to be. Some of them yet remember the victorious crowing made by the Eastern papers some three months ago over the dead silver craze; and the sage writer of Wall Street even strutted forth as one of the men who killed "Cock Robin." But three weeks after he was forced to admit that he had not entirely extinguished the life-that somehow it was a very vigorous bird still. Now the tanners are not going to rush in and pay the prices the packers demand without some consideration. Somehow it is strange that tanners all over the country, wide apart from each other, will write letters under the same date stating "at present prices we prefer to await evens before purchasing." They are sharp enough to know that the majority of the public press is all on one side-but that does not prove by any means that the popular vote is going to be a one-sided affair. The present campaign has made many strange bedfellows-and a conservative caution on part of the tanners is to be looked for in the next two weeks. To be sure, no matter who is elected, the tanners know well shoes will be worn and leather wanted. The test of the market will be on the branded stock-it would surprise no one to "native steers" selling before November at 9c.-it must be remembered the bankers demanding the rebranding of cattle when they made late loans is quite a curtailment of this class, and it must not be forgotten that the live stock shipments to England have been very large, indeed-and such cattle mostly free of brands, witness shipment of 3,000 in two days last week to English markets, but with branded stock it is quite different. They are coming and will come forward steadily until the money market gets easier. Texas steers have sold at 71/4@63/4-perchance a sale at 71/2@7 capped the climax-but now that packers are demanding 7%, there is a halt. If the tanners keep out a few weeks the packers may feel different, but just now they are very positive in their demands. If this were not a Presidential year there is no doubt of 'natives" bringing 10c. and Texas 9c.; but this is a year of rapid changes, and a money scare no larger than a man's hand on the financial horizon may knock the packers finespun theories for higher prices into "a cocked A packer with an empty cellar can well afford to be a bull, but there is no doubt that there will be in the next ten weeks some weak brother, and for such the tanners will have open arms.

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SEE COUPON PAGE 27.

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SUMMARY.

We might sum up the market by saying that prices are steadily advancing which checks sales, and yet there are comparatively few hides ready to offer, and some of those are held out of the market expecting better prices. On the other hand, we know that tanners have only small supplies of hides on hand, and yet they are not anxious to buy, as at present prices of leather there is but little inducement for them to do so. Tanners know as well as the hide men that there is a small supply of hides, but so long as leather remains at present figures there is no use of filling up their tanneries, as there is no immediate prospect of a profit. A great many tanneries are closed, or nearly so, and may remain so for a long time to come, unless we have a decided change; and to have that must take time, as it must be gradual.

ROTTERDAM ITEMS.

Rotterdam, Sept. 1, 1896.

Since I last wrote about this market the improvement of the provision demand has kept pace with foregoing weeks. Fresh arrived goods, especially long fat backs and short fat backs in the heavy weights were in good demand, for the reason that the purchases made of late have not arrived yet, and stocks everywhere in the country are getting small. In a few days the bulk of what has been bought will be in the possession of the buyers, when probably there will be enough to last till the best is over. Offers in shipment from America did not command so much attention, because what is going to be bought at this moment will not be here for six weeks, when the importers anticipate a falling off of the demand. Notwithstanding weak and declining Chicago markets, offers have been very firm and the packers showed no disposition to allow a price reduction. The average advance in price of the offers is about 12 per cent., which points to an improved inquiry everywhere American provisions are consumed.

The German trade is not showing the activity which has been expected. Domestic bacon is firmer on account of the better inquiry, and it is expected that the stocks in hands of the butchers will show a material reduction on Nov. 1.

Cattle have been marketed in more liberal quantities, the demand being slow, prices gave way, and now are about at the lowest point of the year. Exports keep up fairly well, and the general condition of stock all over the country is reported to be as good as can be wished for.

Hogs have been in good demand, and with average receipts the markets close firm and higher. Diseases are continually reported: severe measures have been taken to limit it to the sections where it now exists.

The oleo oil market has been firm with upward tendency during the past week, occasioned by the small stock and shipments and the very firm American feeling; extra qualities at the end of the week sold at 33 florins. which, compared, with the bottom prices of a few months ago, is an improvement of 71/2 florins. The condition of the market here in the beginning of the week was influenced by lower butter prices and rather liberal offerings of the second hands, which, united with the fact that the butterine manufacturers are well provided, created a slow feeling; the sales for the week amount to 3,500 tcs., of which 1,400 sold on shipment; the close of the market is firm. Offers on shipment were very high for the majority and scarce. Neutral lard remains firm in sympathy with oleo

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Lasalite Preservative Paint,

For Painting of Storage Tanks, Iron Pipes, etc.

Correspondence Solicited.

W. F. Adams will close his meat market at Fitzwilliam Depot, Mass., this week for the present. The scarcity of cash customers determined his course.

Martin B. Van Deusen will take a half interest in the market of J. F. Marchisi, at Lee, Mass.

The firm of Bennett & Lippincott, proprietos of a meat market at Ontario Center, N. Y., have dissolved partnership, Mr. Lippincott withdrawing and Mr. Bennett continuing the business alone.

The following item appeared in "The National Provisioner," of New York, of Aug. 22: "Inspectors W. Romaine and P. Goodhart, of the Board of Health, have had their hands full in the past two weeks in seizing thousands of pounds of spoiled meat that arrived in the market." A citizen asks: "How many hundreds of pounds of impure or diseased meat are sold in the markets of Harrisburg? Should not our citizens demand what is their just right?"—Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph.

COTTONSEED OIL.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

HOLIDAY MARKETS

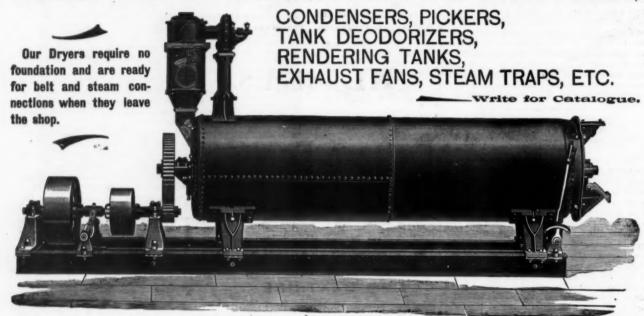
are all we have had the past week, there having been two close holidays, one half holiday and two religious holidays for a large part of the trade in cotton, leaving nothing but crop reports and estimates and weather conditions to write about, there practically having been no business done in oil since our last, excepting jobbing lots of prime old yellow at 23c. Beyond this there is but little to say, except that the drouth has continued during the week in the greater portion of the South, and crop conditions have been further reduced, resulting in a sharp advance in the cotton market, started by Liverpool, and brought to a sudden close by New Orleans, on a couple of bank failures in that city midweek, which caused a heavy liquidation for that market, and a loss of a good part of the advance of Tuesday. Private estimates of under 8,000,000 bales helped the advance in Liverpool, but doubt was thrown upon the genuineness of these estimates later, and caused Liverpool selling of earlier purchases. The Government Crop Report is expected to follow the indications of the Weather Bureau, and there is talk of under a 70 per cent. condition of the crop, against a trifle over 80 per cent, last month, which would make the lowest condition on record at this season. The movement, however, at the South, has continued very heavy, but it has not had its usual effect on the market, from the fact that the crop'is generally a month earlier than usual, and the weather has been unusually favorable, both for picking and marketing the same; hence it is not fair to compare the present movement with that of former years, as it would indicate a maximum crop in which none believe. As these conditions usually govern the price of seed and the movement of the same to some extent, they are watched with greater interest by the oil trade than the transactions in oil itself: yet there is a marked difference to note in the movement of cotton and of seed, the latter still being very light, notwithstanding the freedom of the former, as the planters are not satisfied generally to accept the prices bid by crushers in any part of the cotton belt. A small business, however, has been done at the prices quoted in our last week's article, \$6@\$6.50 at railroad stations in Texas, and in some cases as high as \$7@ \$7.50@\$8.50 at the mills, while about \$1 more has been the almost nominal rate on the Atlantic seaboard and in the Southeast. Yet the crushers are willing to pay these prices only to fill old contracts and orders for immediate delivery, while bidding \$5@\$5.50 in Texas and about \$1@\$1.50 less at other points for large lots, which latter prices are stubbornly and uniformly refused by the planters, with but little more prospect of coming together, on a free movement of the new crop, than there was a week ago; for crushers prefer to let their mills lie idle, rather than accumulate stock at the present prices for seed, fearing to repeat their experience of last year, when the demand for cotton oil proved still smaller than the crop of seed. On this score there may be a slight improvement in present prospects over the last half of the old crop year; but business is still far below that of the first half of last crop year in compound lard. The conservative course is, therefore, deemed imperative by the trade, and on present appearances they seem likely to wait until the planters have modified their views on seed. In the meantime Texas mills are supplying what little demand there is for crude at 141/2c, for choice, with 14c. about all that refiners will

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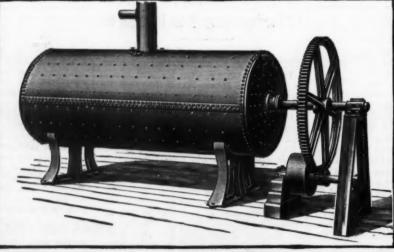
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Used in the leading Packing-Houses and Abattoirs and by the principal Butchers throughout the country. pay at Texas mills for prime, and 15c. at Mississippi Valley points. They will pay the latter price also at Atlantic coast mills, but more money is asked there, which has pregluded business, so far as reported, on this crop. In the New York market only jobbing lots of a few hundred barrels each have been reported, to this writing, at 23c. for prime old summer yellow, while 221/2@22%c. has been the price for off-grade yellow, as to quality; 25@251/2c, the nominal price for white, with other grades nominal, in the absence of stock and of much inquiry even, except for butter oil, on which exporters have been asking the price, though not making any open bids, so far as reported. As the statistical position of cotton is now the most important element in the situation, we quote the following from a private market letter, which will be of interest to the trade:

India exported for the season to Aug. 29 1,069,000 bales, against 754,000 bales previous season, or more than an average of previous years. Alexandrian receipts were 5,210,000 cantars (98 lb), or 473,000 cantars more than the average for two preceding years; 120,713 bales American cotton and 67,501 bales Egyptian passed through the New Manchester Canal. The stock of print cloths at Providence and Fall River is 1,948,000 pieces, against 181,000 in 1895, 726,000 in 1894, 653,000 in 1893 and but 4,-000 in 1891. Secretary Hester reports port receipts for crop year ending Aug. 31 as 5,-420,246 bales; net Southern consumption, 863,635 bales; overland shipments, 873,465 bales; total crop, 7,157,346 bales. The Texas crop (including 62,631 bales for Indian Territory) was 1,989,528 bales. The Texas Commissioner of Agriculture estimates this Texas crop at 2,000,000 bales. Other Texas authorities make it 1,850,000 bales. Secretary Lane, of Cotton Growers' Association, estimates total crop at 7,500,000 bales. Drouth reports were never worse. Cotton picking has been unusually early. The amount in sight to date since Sept. 1 was never equaled. The amount in sight for the last fourteen days was never equaled in any similar fourteen days. No August movement was as large as for last month. In short, the movement is from ten to twenty times larger than last season. Correspondents inform us it takes 135 bolls to weigh a pound; that 100 bolls usually weigh one pound. The United States Bureau Report, to be out on the 10th inst., is expected to be very bad, with conditions less than 70 in place of 80.1 last month and 70.8 Sept. 10, 1895, when it was lowest reported since 1881 at 71. The last weekly Government report was about the worst ever published, and says the whole crop in Arkansas will be picked by Oct. 15. Texas will have the greater part picked by that time; that Georgia will have her picking done by Sept. 15: that some have already completed picking in Mississippi. Arkansas and Texas reports from all sources continue bad. It is reported Secretary Lane predicts the total crop will not equal 7,500,000 bales. Henry Binns summarized a number of guesses as forecasting a crop of 8,150,000 bales. July 15 January cotton sold at 6.20, and good judges predicted a crop of over 10,000,000 bales. Aug. 22 (thirty-eight days later) January cotton sold at 8.50, or \$11.50 per bale advance.

Josiah Macy's Sons.

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CRUDE AND REFINED.

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Aug. 31 it had declined 1c. a pound, or \$500 per contract of 100 bales; to Sept. 2 it advanced 82 points, or equal to \$410 per contract of 100 bales. The market appears at times to act independent of Liverpool, and about as uncertain as Oct. 16, 1895, after the advance had equaled \$12.50 per bale. These varied conditions have made a very unsatisfactory market for all parties in interest and perplexed the would be leaders as well as followers. In reviewing values from various exchanges of prices of farm and plantation products, cotton seems high enough to warrant short sales on extreme rallies, even if it's going to 9c. or 10c.

The above was the condition of things, so far as had been made public, up to near the close of Wednesday's market, when sales at 24c. for prime old summer yellow, in considerable amounts, let the cat out of the bag, and with her the fact till then kept secret that the shorts had been stampeded by more liberal purchases at 23@234c. by exporters for German markets, who had not been buyers to any extent for some time until French exporters, who have been short for a long time, and some local refiners who were out of white oil and obliged to buy old yellow in absence of crude in any volume, all got alarmed at once, and followed the German exporters, putting the market up sharply to 24c., as noted above, with total sales of near-

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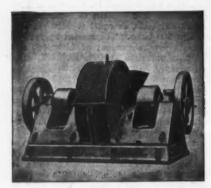
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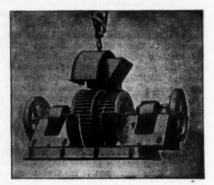
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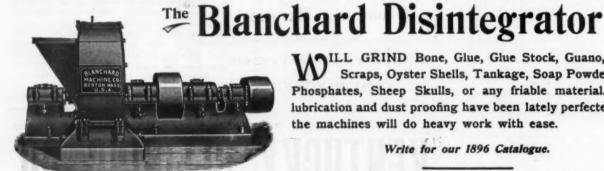
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ly 10,000 bbls. prime yellow and off ditto at 22½@23c., as to quality. This was the condition of the market at Wednesday's close, but it had no effect on other grades, so far as could be learned, as nothing but crude was offered at Southern mills, and refiners did not advance their bids.

On Thursday the market was very strong at 24c., bid and accepted for a few hundred barrels, in job lots, to fill out shipments, while there was a round lot of 5,000 bbls. under treaty at that price, which was likely to be Aside from this, 1,000 bbls. of prime old white oil were sold for export at 251/2c. on new business. The total sales to the close of Thursday, of prime summer yellow, nearly all of which was to cover old short contracts, were over 11,000 bbls. for the week, not including the 5,000 bbls. under refusal, and 2,-000 bbls. off-yellow at 23c., the prime having been about half at 23, opening up to 24 closing, and the other half at 24c. In addition, 300 bbls, of old butter oil were sold on the spot on that day at 26c. for export, and a few hundred bbls. in old lots at 251/2c., 500 bbls. clear old do., 27c., while new was nominal at 27½@28c. asked, to arrive, without bids or sales reported. Nothing whatever had been reported in crude, except a few tanks earlier in the week at 141/2c. of Texas mills, which was held at 151/2c. at the mills in the Mississippi Valley; 141/2@151/2 in Texas, according to the location of the mills, and at 151/2@16 at Southeast Coast mills, while old prices, or about a half cent under these figures, were bid. The price of seed, however, showed no improvement, but the reverse, being quoted \$5.50@\$6.50 at Texas stations, and \$7@7.50 on the Southeast Coast, with little coming in at these prices.

Friday's market was unsettled with the sales of 500 bbls. prime yellow reported at 24c., while one large company was offering openly at 23\%2c., and said they would sell at 23\%2c., and could not. It could not be confirmed or denied if the 5,000 bbl. lot noted Thursday was taken by the parties in Italy, though others said it had not, and that no or

der for such an amount was in the market at over 23c. No crude or other grades reported. The market acted strained and toppy.

The market acted strained and toppy.

In other cottonseed products the market for the season has not fairly opened. Old cottonseed meal is nearly exhausted, and small lots are being jobbed from store, New York, at \$19@\$20 per ton, but no new business before October seems likely, as that is the opening on the new crop year, and neither bids nor offers to arrive have been reported. There is no old oil cake in the New York market, and no new yet offered, but sellers are asking for bids, without naming prices, and have only succeeded in drawing 75c. bids per 100 lb, which is regarded as too low to be entertained by sellers.

The \$25,000 plant of the Taylor Oil Mills, Taylor, Tex., which has been destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt. Mr. J. E. Tucker is the president.

D. D. Davenport, Chas. Littlefield and A. R. Wood, incorporators, have obtained a charter as the Greers Cottonseed Oil and Fertilizer Co., with a capital stock of \$12,000. They will erect a plant.

The coupon can be found on page 19.

The ordinance introduced into the select council, Reading, Pa., by Mr. Holl, adding a section to the ordinance for the levy and collection of license taxes, to read: "Section 14. Every butcher shall be required to pay the sum of \$50," was presented at the request of about forty butchers from that city. The butchers allege that farmers and butchers from various parts of the county buy their cattle in Reading and do the slaughtering at home, after which they bring the meat to Reading and dispose of it at prices below the city dealers. The object of the ordinance is to protect the butchers of the city. If the bill becomes a law, all the meat sellers in the county will be obliged to pay a tax of \$50 a year before they can sell meat in Reading.

R. L. Pfeil has bought out the butcher business of Arthur Hale, at Goldendale, Wash.

Dolly Brothers, of Norwalk, Cal., are improving their meat market.

D. C. Derrer & Co. are making quite extensive improvements in their meat market at Randolph, Me.

Do you know what the coupon system would save you in the course of a year? Did you ever try to figure how much you lost by forgetting to charge certain items bought by one

customer while you hurried away to walt on another customer? It amounts to a considerable sum in the course of a year. Did you ever try to charge a lot of goods purchased in the day book while your hands were dirty or sticky? All this causes a good deal of worry for the average grocer or general merchant, and if he would use coupon books he would have no difficulties of this kind. No charging to do, consequently no forgetting to charge. Allison's Coupon Books are the best. Order a trial lot either of your jobber or of the Allison Coupon Co., Indianapolis, Ind.****

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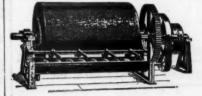
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TO SOAP MAKERS.

RENDERED KIDNEY TALLOW FOR SALE.

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A MODEL PLANT.

Most of the existing packing houses indicate plainly the fact that they have been slowly developing to their present dimensions. In the majority of them it is comparatively easy to trace their periodical growth and to see how by numerous additions the factories were built up gradually. It is in the nature of such development that original plants must be modified and often entirely changed; frequently such factories show that suddenly arising necessities brought forth the quickest, and, for the time being, easiest remedies. In many cases we find packing houses to be conglomerations of buildings and stories added as the exigencies arose, the result often being what not elegantly, but expressively, may be called patchwork.

Of all the various departments of a packing house the fertilizer factory usually shows the above characteristics more than any other one. Frequently consisting of dark and badly ventilated rooms, sadly lacking a thorough scrubbing, these fertilizer departments are not only eyesores to the owners, but become public nuisances and extremely objectionable and offensive to the near neighbors and the community at large. The malodorous vapors and gases emanating from such factories are a more or less constant reminder that ignorance, or at least lack of understanding of proper economical principles prevents the owner of his responsible agents from due consideration of the comfort and welfare of their fellow-citizens. Occasionally a board of health will interfere and "put rings in the noses of the hogs," but seldom do these supposed protectors of public health carry their good work and intentions far enough.

It is surely not our desire to cause any of the packers trouble with the sanitary authorities, but in their best interests we wish to call their attention to the fact that it is possible to put and keep the fertilizer department in a condition where it ceases to be a source of general dissatisfaction and complaint.

We have lately had occasion to see the fertilizer department of the North Packing and Provision Co.'s packing house at Somerville. Mass., and it was really a delightful experience to find at last a fertilizer plant where

it was possible to go in and remain for hours without surcharging the wearing apparel and the entire body of the visitor and workmen with that gloriously strong and lasting characteristic odor so frequently carried around and spread in the community by the workmen of other fertilizer factories. Whosoever had the hard luck to ride on a cold winter night in a well heated car, sitting aside or near a workman coming from one of these malodorous factories, will appreciate our statement that though for four days we were attending to some duties in the fertilizing department of the North Packing and Provision Co., we did not see the necessity for changing our habitat before entering or leaving this fertilizer plant, and we can assure the reader that we are extremely anxious to find out whether any objectionable odor did cling to our clothes, and consequently put them to a severe test, but with entirely satisfactory results.

Some of our readers may doubt our statements; it may appear impossible to them; to such we can only recommend a visit to the establishment named. For the benefit of the less incredulous ones, we will in a few words point out the means by which these results are obtained.

'Where there is a will, there is a way." Actuated by such motto, Mr. C. A. Cushman. general superintendent of the North Packing and Provision Co.'s plant, has succeeded in creating and maintaining an actually clean packing house; the fertilizer department in its cleanliness forming merely a small part of a well managed plant throughout, which in many respects might serve as a model to less progressive packers. To produce and maintain the conditions of neatness and cleanliness it is, of course, necessary to have the plant arranged in a practical manner, to allow daylight and air to penetrate every corner and to provide the place with proper drainage to take care of all the wash water. etc., which must be liberally used.

Tanks, dryers and all apparatus which may develop obnoxious odors must be properly connected with one or more condensers, to destroy or carry off any offensive gases as soon as they are formed or liberated. Such arrangement combined with the determination not to allow any filth to accumulate, produces

the desired result. Water and scrubbing brushes properly and regularly applied will kept even a fertilizer department clean. In the North plant it is the absolute rule to clean every tank, vat, press, press cloth, rack, etc., and all floors, stairways, etc., before the day gang leaves its work. The result is that no particle of scrap or grease is allowed to remain undisturbed, with a chance to become sour and putrid, and the expense of keeping the apparatus and the place clean is trifling compared with the saving in apparatus, building, and the satisfaction of having a clean place. But that is not all; the saving in the quality and quantity of the material, tankage, blood, grease, etc., is no small item.

Mr. Cushman and his assistants surely deserve a great deal of credit for demonstrating that it is possible and practical on economical principles to maintain a fertilizer department in which the most scrupulous health inspector finds no cause for complaint.

HAVE YOUR

An analysis will show you whether your pipes are corroding, and why. Cost, \$5.00. Sample necessary one pint.

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CHICAGO, U. S. A.

TECHNICAL.

MANUFACTURE OF GLUE

The following articles on the above subject have appeared in "The National Provisioner" on the dates named:

APRIL 25, 1896—"Peints en Glue Making."
"About Liming of Glue Steck."
"About Glue Steck."
"9, "Glues for Various Purposes."
"16, "Waste of Glue Material."
"23, "Points About the Water for Glue Facteries."
"30, "About Nattings for Drying Glues."
JUNE 6, "About Coloring Glue."
"13, "Clarifying Glues."
"20, "Glue in Coelers."
"27, "About Drying of Glue."

JULY 4, "About Bene Glue."
"About Raw Material for Making Gelatine."
"The Leaching of Hard Bones and

" 18, " 'The Leaching of Hard Bones and Horn Piths."

" 25, " "How to Economize Acid for the Manufacture of Gelatine."

AUG. 1, "Cooking of Gelatine."
"B, "Utilization of By-Products from the Manufacture of Gelatine."
"22, "The Temperature for Cooking Glue."

" 29, " "Ab.ut Isinglass."

THE BLEACHING OF GLUES.

(Copyrighted.)

The natural color of glue, or rather the color of glue as produced from the different raw materials, varies from a dark brown to a light yellow, and even to water white. It is this color which furnishes to the manufacturer as well as the consumer, the very best indications in regard to the amount of care which has been taken in the manufacture of this glue. Dark brown glues show carelessness in their manipulation, while yellow or colorless glues are a sure sign of great care used in the treating of the stock, as well as of the glue liquors.

Country bones, green bones and green glue stock produce dark glues if boiled directly without any previous treatment. Glues produced in this manner have an offensive smell, and if dissolved in hot water tell directly from what raw material these glues have been prepared. It must, therefore, be the tendency of the glue manufacturer to produce his glues of as light a color as possible. This can be accomplished by the following methods: First, curing the raw material; second, bleaching the glue liquor either before or after evaporation; third, in combining both of the above methods.

The proper preparation of bones requires a great deal of washing, and this is best done with sulphurous acid, and continued until all offensive odor has disappeared. Bones washed in this manner and cooked with a very dilute solution of sulphurous acid, using such solution for each run of liquor to be produced, are of very satisfactory color.

Green glue stock requires a more compli-

GLUE TESTS TANK WATER

Analysis and Expert advice on above.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER
ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

284-286 Pearl Street NEW YORK. 7-618 Manhattan Bidg., CHICAGO.

cated treatment, consisting in assorting, washing and liming stock, then washing such limed stock, cutting same into small pieces, and finally treating the stock with sulphurous acid solution until the lime has been completely neutralized. In Germany limed stock is treated with chloride of lime and muriatic acid for about half an hour and is then thoroughly washed. Care must be taken that this treatment is not continued too long, as otherwise the stock is thereby rendered hard and almost insoluble. Stock treated properly in this manner gives very light colored glues (Cologne glues), at least from the first runs, the last runs furnish glues of a darker color.

During the summer when limed stock cannot be converted into glue, all of it is dried either by sun heat or artificially with the aid of an air current. Sun-dried stock is very well bleached and gives nice, light colored glues of a very high body test.

The bleaching of glue liquors can be done by pumping sulphurous acid into the liquor until the required light color is obtained. Another effective method is to use powdered zinc (zinc dust) and sulphurous acid. The use of zinc dust has only one decided drawback, and that is its tendency to make glues produced by their aid of a low body test and to cause the glues to foam badly. Chloride of zinc and sulphate of zinc have been used advantageously for lightening the color of glue, but the same disagreeable results (low body test and foaming) are to be feared if these materials are not carefully used. The use of sulphate of zinc, if applied to thin liquors, has also another disadvantage, in as far as it causes difficulty in the evaporation on account of the formation of sulphate of lime and the incrustation formed thereby on the heating surface of the evaporator. It is, therefore, better to use sulphate of zinc on concentrated glue liquors rather than on the weak solutions.

Peroxide of hydrogen has been used very successfully on glue liquors. It turns the darkest brown into a light yellow. Against its general adoption two factors exist; the one, the high price of the material, and the other the great danger of turning the glue into "stick."

Proper care in the drying of the glues will materially improve their color. If dried in lighted alleys they are bleached materially on the surface, and the result is naturally more noticeable on thin shreds. Very good results are also obtained if a small percentage of sulphurous acid is used combined with the air current in the drying process.

LARD

Deodorization
Analysis for Impurities.
Our Specialty.

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284 Pearl St., New York.

COOKING BONES.

The bones after being prepared as previously described, are then taken to the cooking room to undergo the final process. The cooking is done in square vats with open steam, the size and material of which vary according to circumstances. Some construct their vats of boiler plate, while others use wood. Some use many small vats, while others use one large one sufficient to hold the amount of a day's killing of any particular product. But as before remarked, this is merely a matter of convenience and individual preference. Whatever the size of the vats, however, they should be provided with ample facilities for filling, drawing off and cooking.

It is impossible to lay down definite rules as to the length of time required to do the cooking, as this will vary according to circumstances. The character of the cattle killed, the size of the vats, the amount they contain, the use of the liquor for glue purposes all exert an influence on the time required for cooking the bones. The bones are cooked enough when all the grease has been removed and the meat, gristle, cartilage, etc., adhering to the bones comes off easily.

In cooking skulls, the heads are piled in the vat as regularly as possible in order to get in the largest possible number, the proper amount of water put on to thoroughly cover them, and the vat slowly brought to a boil. Eight to ten hours will generally suffice to cook skulls. The fat which rises to the surface is skimmed off, and makes an excellent tallow. Sufficient water must be in the vats to thoroughly cover the bones, so that the layer of grease is above the bones, or otherwise the bones on top will be greasy. Before drawing off the liquor from the cooking, and after skimming off the grease, it is a good idea to run water into the vats until they flow over. This will insure the removal of all grease. For if any grease remains in the water the bones will act as a filtering bed and retain the grease, making bad, greasy bones.

The feet require about ten hours' cooking, and the method is the same as for skulls. The fat obtained constitutes neatsfoot oil, and as this is a very valuable product, exceeding pains should be taken to gather all that is possible. The bones from the feet are known as knuckle bones, and produce an excellent fertilizer.

Buttocks and blades require about the same amount of cooking, about seven hours, and they may be cooked together, although when possible it is best to cook them separately. Round and flat shins will require from three and one-half to five hours' cooking, according to circumstances. Thigh bones will require about seven or eight hours' cooking. Seven hours will generally suffice for jawbones.

In the cooking of thighs, shins, buttocks and blades the point to be observed is to procure a nice, smooth, clean bone. This requires the removal of all the grease without the softening or roughening of the bones. Excessive cooking will produce a very clean, white bone, but one that is rough, and this is a point that must be attended to, not to produce the roughness spoken of. In general it

THE OLD STORY.



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Cable and Common Hoop, Plain and Hinge Covers.

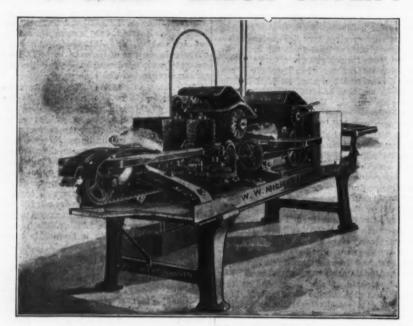
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Patent Automatic Meat Washer.

CAPACITY ONE CAR LOAD (1,500 pcs.) PER HOUR.
REQUIRES BUT TWO MEN TO RUN IT.

WILL WASH WITHOUT ADJUSTMENT:

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ADVANTACES:

THOROUGHNESS, SPEED, EVEN TEMPERATURE OF WATER, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, GENERAL ECONOMY.

This machine is built for service, will cleanse thoroughly any size of the several cuts of meat mentioned above WITHOUT ADJUSTMENT, and will prove invaluable to Packers and Smokers of Meats.

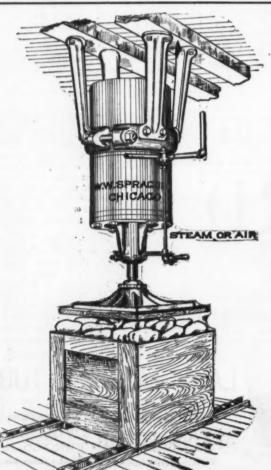
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The W. W. SPRAGUE CO.

CHICAGO, ILL.

TECHNICAL.

will be found preferable to cook the bones easily and gently, rather than violently. It may take a little more time, but the results will generally be found more satisfactory.

The precautions spoken of in regard to skimming, etc., when writing about skulls, are to be observed with respect to all the other bones, or many grease-stained bones are liable to be obtained.

SOAP MAKING.

No. 8.

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO INSURE THROUGH SAPONIFICATION.

AMERICAN CUTTING FRAMES.

It is somewhat of an anomaly that a soap made in the manner described, that is, one which contains a large proportion of rosin, works much more satisfactory than when a small proportion only is used. In this connection it will be interesting and instructive to observe that by reversing the proportions specified the result will be an unsatisfactory

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SOAP

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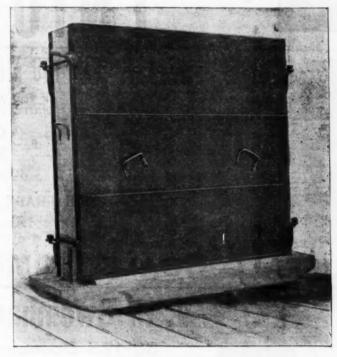
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THE NATIONAL RROVISIONER PUBLISHING CO ROBERT GANZ & CO., PROPRIETORS,

284 Pearl Street, New York

article from many standpoints. The soap thus made will display a propensity to run thin, while a mottled aspect will also be apparent. The authority whom we have pre-viously referred to in this respect, says: "If you only add sufficient rosin soap to make a fine article, giving the tallow its natural proportion of rosin, as it were, you will probably find that the soap will be quite open and very different from what you would naturally expect." It is certain, however, that if means were discovered to cause a soap thus made to work in a satisfactory manner. a decided improvement in the art of soap making will have been accomplished. The sphere-like crystals which develop along the surface and are characteristic of certain

tion, each of equal importance, while being complementary parts of the main operations. For example, where the pan is of pure tallow it is a good plan to test the soap to ascertain if any unsaponified fat remains. In England and France, as well as in the United States, the practice of adding a certain proportion of cocoanut oil to all ordinary hard soap is common. The quantity used is usually about one-tenth part in weight of cocoanut oil to the weight of tallow. The saponifying properties of the tallow are improved by the action of the cocoanut oil, while the color is also slightly improved by its admixture. Furthermore, the resultant soap will prove more smooth, and therefore closer than it would otherwise be, all of which are most desirable



DOPP'S IMPROVED SOAP FRAME.

soaps which have been in stock for some time. especially the varieties which contain a large percentage of rosin, do not appear on soap made as shown, thus constituting another invaluable feature. With regard to color especially, a very superior shade would be produced, excelling anything manufactured up to date.

It has already been shown that in manufacturing soap solely from tallow, the necessity of thorough saponification is absolute, a circumstance which involves unusual care in its accomplishment. To a large number of subscribers of "The National Provisioner" who are identified with the cotton oil industry, it will prove interesting to know that in soap making, when this product forms an ingredient, thorough saponification becomes equally essential. The natural properties of cocoanut oil when undergoing treatment materially aid saponification, resembling rosin in this respect.

In the manufacture of soap from pure tallow there are a number of technical details peculiar thereto which must receive atten-

features in the successful marketing of the goods. Hear what another authority on soap making says concerning the development of certain aspects of the batch when under treatment, as an index of its quality: "The old-fashioned idea of a soap having plenty of feather, as it used to be called, is practically a thing of the past. No doubt feather shows quality, but it does not follow that the absence, or comparative absence, of feather shows the reverse. It is quite possible to have a comparatively plain soap, and yet to have an excellent quality of soap. There are several advantages in working a soap smooth and close. In the first place, you have the advantage of a shade better color; in the second place, you have a firmer soap, and in the third place, you have a soap much less liable to sweat. Besides, there is not the same necessity as there used to be to watch the feather as an index of the quality. Prices have fallen so much within these last few years that there is not now the same range of qualities, nor is there any need for them. The consumer can now get an excel-

General Packing House Supplies, Machinery and Fixtures.

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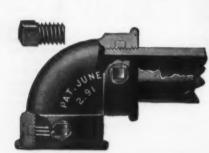
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Bungs Vents, Plugs and Skewers, Lubricating Olis and Boller Compounds, Grane-Crystal Salt 98 per cent. pure, nomical Drier on the market, YOU CAN SAVE AT LEAST FIVE PER CENT. FIGURING WITH ME ON ABOVE

Meat Choppers, Sausage, Stuffers and Grinders, Tanking Outfits, Filters, Oleo and Lard Presses and Kettles, Elevator Hoista Ceoling Cylinders, Agitators, Fat Washers, Hog and Beef Travelers, Hangers and Switches, Waxpaper and Hampaper, Fanc Lard, Ash Butter Tubs and Cooperage, Fullers Earth, Anhydreus Ammenia Bages, Presscioth, Burlaps, Chrame Yellew and Glue

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400,000 MOYER'S ROLLERS IN USE.

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FOR SALE ADS, can be found on PAGE 46.

lent and comparatively pure soap for the same price that he would have paid for a heavily liquid soap a few years ago."

When the soaps are transferred to the frames it is customary to allow two days to cool. In this connection it is well to observe that in cutting the soap it is desirable in the majority of cases to have a little heat remaining in it. It has been recently demonstrated that the retention of a slightly increased temperature above the normal imparts to a soap a skin which cannot be developed if cut when too cool. In the case of a rosin soap which contains a large percentage of rosin, an exception may be made to this, however, for the reason that a soap of this character must of necessity be quite cold prior to being cut. The softening tendency of the rosin when at a temperature above the normal one, renders the soap very tender. This has the effect of preventing it from being raised in a satisfactory manner, its propensity to crack and to be injured in manipulation being apparent unless it is cold and firm.

The frame is now taken apart, when the soap is ready for cutting. These frames, such as the one here depicted, are now almost exclusively made of iron. In the case of mottled soap, however, which is very common abroad, it is necessary that the frame be made of wood.

The American makes of soap cutting frames are of a high order of excellence, which is attested by the enconiums which the makers have received from foreign soap makers.

(To be Continued.)

PACKING HOUSE NOTES.

Manufacturers of machinery and fixtures interested in these notes, should also consult the items under Ice and Refrigeration, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such vanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

- * The order blank for the book is on page 19.
- * The Westfield (Mass.) Beef Co. has been putting in a system of overhead track work.
- * The new book (see page 19) will contain the names of foreign butterine manufacturers.
- * Fred Schmutz is building a packing house at Ninth and Poplar streets, Philadelphia.
- * Morrison's packing warehouse, Cincinnati, was damaged by fire last week to the extent of \$300.
- * Mr. J. Ogden Armour is receiving the congratulations of his friends on account of the recent arrival of a young lady in his family.
- * Pete Loustalodt has put up a new slaughter house at the stock yards, Golden Gate, Cal., and is killing calves, sheep and hogs for the Oakland market at the rate of from 300 to 400 head per day.
- Abraham Woodward, of Ossian, Ind., has made an assignment. The liabilities are \$9,000, chiefly due to home creditors, and the assets include 240 acres, of land, a meat market and a slaughter house, with his residence, in all \$12,000.
- * The loss by the fire at the Plumb & Winton packing house, Bridgeport, Conn., reported last week, is estimated by Mr. Winton to be \$30,000 on stock and \$10,000 to \$15,000 on the building. This is covered by an insurance of \$40,000.
- * Edward F. Dold, secretary of the Jacob Dold Packing Co., of Buffalo, is at present

- in San Francisco, where he expects to be married on Sept. 16 to a very handsome and wealthy young lady from California, formerly a resident of Buffalo. Good luck and best wishes.
- * Attorney Moses Ruskin applied for a third order of sale for the Sigmund Frietsch Packing Co.'s plant, assigned. The first appraisement was for \$61,000, but no bidders came; the second was for \$42,000, but still no takers. Now the court will try to sell the place for \$32,000.
- * A corporation with \$100,000 capital stock, styled the Oakland Meat Co., Oakland, Cal., has filed papers of incorporation. It purposes to conduct a general butchering business in Oakland, and has \$50,000 of stock subscribed. The following are directors and the amount of their stock subscriptions: Fred F. Carius \$16,600, J. F. Charles C. Clay, Jr., \$100, C. R. Shipley \$1,000.
- * The United States and local meat inspectors at San Francisco came to a thorough understanding at a meeting of the Board of Health regarding the handling of meat condemned by the former. Heretofore the United States inspectors have not, because no such orders were issued to them, notified the local authorities when meat was condemned by them, merely placing their stamp of disapproval on it. Market Inspector Davis sent in a communication recommending that an ordinance be passed prohibiting slaughtering within the city limits before 7 A. M. or after 5 P. M., and prohibiting the sale of hogs within twelve hours after they are slaughtered. The board decided to request that the supervisors pass such a measure.
- * K. B. Armour, of Kansas City, has been in St. Paul, Minn., accompanied by his wife and children and Mrs. Smith, of Kansas City. The party left on the Northen Pacific in a private car for Alexandria, where they will make a brief sojourn in quest of pleasure. Mr. Armour says the silver craze has hurt business in his section very materially, but that owing to the dying out of the belief in the silver theory, there appears to have been somewhat of a revival during recent "The silver sentiment down there was very much stronger than it has been up here, and the fact that it is dying out is significant. We have been suffering all over from low prices. Pork has been selling for 5%c., which is the lowest in my recollection. There is no money in this. Of course, the low prices are also attributable to over pro-
- * Dr. J. L. Brayshaw, Thomas E. Clark and G. W. Barnes called at the District Building, Washington, to see the commis-sioners about a "nuisance," as they term it, in their neighborhood. The commissioners were away, so the delegation went to Health Officer Woodward. They said they represented the citizens of Benning, who are very anxious for the removal of the abattoir running now in the Union Stock Yards. The health officer promised to proceed against the establishment as a public nuisance. A petition was left with him, signed by a number of citizens of Benning, who, the committee said, would go into court and swear that the abattoir is a public nuisance. The principal complaint was against the boiling of the refuse, which creates offensive smells in the neighborhood. "The establishment is kept clean," the committee said, "and would not be objectionable but for the boiling of the refuse. Dr. Woodward may cause a case to be brought against the abattoir company in the police court.
- * An ordinance has been introduced in both branches of city councils of Harrisburg,

- Pa., authorizing the mayor to appoint a meat inspector, whose term shall be three years. This ordinance makes it the duty of the inspector to inspect all fresh beef, pork, mutton, lamb, veal and other fresh meats and poultry, also all smoked meat and fish offered for sale at any place within the city or at the public markets. If upon such inspection any meat, poultry or fish shall be found to be diseased, tainted, spoiled or otherwise affected so as to be unwholesome or unfit for use, it shall be the duty of the inspector to remove and destroy it at the expense of the person, firm or corporation having or offering the same for sale. The ordinance invests the inspector with all the powers and authority of a sanitary or police officer. Penalties are provided so as to make the ordinance effective. It is provided that the salary of the inspector shall be \$1,000 a year. The ordinance is indorsed by many of the leading dealers in meat and poultry, and will probably go through without any serious opposition.
- * The "Sioux Stock Journal," which is the official organ of the Missouri River Stockman's Association, makes the following statement in regard to stock shipments from the range for the present year: It is now a settled fact that our beef producers will not ship a hoof to market this season until prices show some advancement. There are, of course, a few who must ship, but the percentage is indeed small. A large number of stockmen from various parts of the range country have been in town during the last week, and the "Journal" has taken pains to interview all on the matter, and received the same reply from each one. They have resolved to hold everything over until next year if prices remain where they are now. Not only is this the situation here, but throughout most of the range country. We had anticipated a large output of range beef this season, but it looks now as though it would be the smallest in years. The market is fully \$1 per 100 lower than it was one year ago, and cattle owners are in no condition to stand a further The range is good and an immense decline. crop of hay is being put up and the country be in good shape to carry live stock through the winter, and this is our chief reliance for holding for better figures.

SLAUGHTERING IN NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 7.-The New Orleans Abattoir Co., Limited, which started the first packing house in this section of the country some eighteen months ago, having purchased and converted the plant of the slaughter house erected four or five years ago on the river front, six or seven squares above the United States Barracks, into a modern packing establishment, has become an established enterprise of the city. company starting this new undertaking brought experienced packing house people here from the West, and the slaughter house property was converted into a thoroughly equipped packing house, with a capacity of about 1,000 head of cattle, 750 hogs and 250 sheep. The machinery and general equipment of this packing house is modern in every particular, while the ground owned by the company is more than ample for all the requirements of the business.

When this packing enterprise was started it was looked upon by many as an experiment, and the opinion was advanced by those who were inclined to doubt, that the climate and general conditions prevailing here were against such an undertaking, to say nothing of the competition from the West and the mability to get a sufficient quantity of hogs in this market. Experience has shown that these apprehensions were unfounded, for

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A nd in it your advertisement-

P rovisions or machine-

E nters each and every hamlet,

R eaches every one I ween.

notwithstanding the unprecedentedly low prices of packing house products which have prevailed for some time past, the New Orleans Abattoir Co. has managed to meet the

prevailed for some time past, the New Orleans Abattoir Co. has managed to meet the Western hcuses in our local market. Not only that, but the business of the local packing house has steadily increased, at times running nearly up to its capacity. The largest portion of the product is sold in this market, but the business will doubtless be extended more largely to Southern towns and cities with the return of better times and a greater demand for packing house goods.

The success of this venture will tend to stimulate live stock raising in this section of the country, especially hogs. As stated above, a belief existed that hogs could not be had in sufficient quantities in this market to supply the demand, but the natural result of a ready market will be to induce farmers to raise a larger number. Heretofore the demand for hogs has been limited, and as it would not pay to ship to the West there was no large surplus raised. Among the other possible benefits to flow from an enterprise of this kind is the leather and tannery interests, raising of more corn, etc., and the general tendency to increase capital and labor. It is thus seen that a packing house is not only beneficial to the company running the business, but operates beneficially upon other lines of industry.

The general management of the New Orleans Abattoir Co., Limited, is under the supervision of Mr. H. Barrington, who was for many years connected with some of the principal packing houses of the West, and who is thoroughly familiar with all the details of the business.

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TALLOW, SOAP, GLUE, FERTILIZER AND COTTON OIL TRADE NOTES.

CORRESPONDENTS, SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS SENDING ITEMS FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD MAIL THEM SO AS TO REACH THE EDITOR NOT LATER THAN THURS-DAY EVENING.

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF COTTON OIL MILLING ARE NOT KNOWN TO EVERY ONE IN THE BUSI-NESS. SEE ORDER BLANK, PAGE 19.

The oil mill at Taylor, Tex., has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$25,000.

The plant of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Cottonseed Oil Co. will be put in operation on Oct. 1, with a working foce of fifty men, perhaps more. For the past several months, during the summer season, this plant has been closed down. H. Bond, of the company, is making an extended tour through Alabama and Georgia, where it is said he will purchase a large supply of seed.

Work has commenced on the new soap factory to replace the one burned at Bellaire, O. The new building will be a two-story one

A fire broke out in a building used as a place for boiling dead animals, belonging to Charles Wenderoth, at Stockton, N. J., and was burned to the ground, causing a loss of about \$2,000.

OIL MILLERS!! DO YOU WANT TO ECONOMIZE AND CUT DOWN YOUR PRESS CLOTH BILL? YOU CAN FIND THE LATEST AND BEST WAY TO DO BOTH IN THE NEW BOOK, "THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTONSEED OIL." BETTER ORDER NOW. BLANK ON PAGE 19.

Plans have been filed with the New York Building Department for the construction of a one and five-story brick factory on the east side of Twelfth avenue, taking in the block from Fifty-first to Fifty-second street, New York, to cost \$150,000. Henry F. Hilburn, the architect, drew up the plans for David S. Brown, a soap manufacturer. The size of the plot is 225x200.10 feet.

A petition is being prepared for circulation asking that the bone or soap factory in Mifflin township, near McKeesport, Pa., opposite the National Rolling Mill, be declared a nuisance and that it be abated. The odors that are swept into the mill by the winds have sickened many of the workmen, and on several occasions they have been forced to leave their work and seek their homes. The matter has been reported to the Board of Health. The petition when signed will be forwarded to the State Board of Health. Secretary Wallace, of the Board of Health, was seen by a reporter. In substance he said: "I have received some complaint from parties about the soap factory which is operated by a Mrs. Julia Wadsmith, who has an invalid

husband and she makes the living. reported to me that men in the mills were made sick from the odors and I told the complainants that if they would get up a petition to the board, we would help them to investigate the factory, as we have the jurisdiction to do so, or they could take it to the State Board of Health. Our ordinance covers the operation of these factories, and I advised Mrs. Wadsmith to raise the smokestacks on her factory, cover the soap kettles and cause the odors to pass through condensers into the ash pans and be consumed. She said she would do this. Our laws are very plain as regards these things."

HINTS TO PRACTICAL OIL MILLERS WITH REGARD TO PRESS ROOM APPLIANCES AND METHODS. ORDER THE BOOK NOW. BLANK CAN BE FOUND ON PAGE 19.

Mr. Kruse, of Cincinnati, one of the proprietors of the Ohio Glue Co., with works at Cincinnati, has been in Wilmington, Del, The entire plant is to be moved to Wilmington. Work will begin within ten days and finished as soon as possible. Between fifty and sixty men will be employed.

Alon Smith, soap manufacturer, Glens Falls, N. Y., has made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors to J. E. Barber. His liabilities inventory at \$1,538 and

his nominal assets at \$488.

Horace W. Calef, of New York, writes as follows in regard to the tallow market, under date of the 8th inst.: "The export movement since my last has continued without much abatement; the August clearances from this port being 4,614,400 lb. The character and scope of the demand persisting, notwithstanding large stocks abroad, lower exchange and higher ocean freights, seems to show that European consumers generally think prices low enough. Still, shipments from Australasia are increasing, being over 4,000 tons in August. Here the local demand has been rather disappointing, but at Western points the combined purchases of manufacturers and shippers have put up rates 1/201/4c., and very materially reduced stocks. Here and at other seaboard points the yield has fallen off, but some large parcels, long accumulating. have helped to satisfy the shippers' wants,'

One of the most useful of domestic articles is soap. Bearing in mind the enormous improvements made in this commodity at recent times, one would think it no longer capable of advance. Ask the man, however, who lives where the weekly wash is taken. Get his opinion of the odor which, despite the closing of windows and locking of doors, will permeate every room of the house, seeming to assume tangibility with its insinuating presence. To the genius in saponic com-

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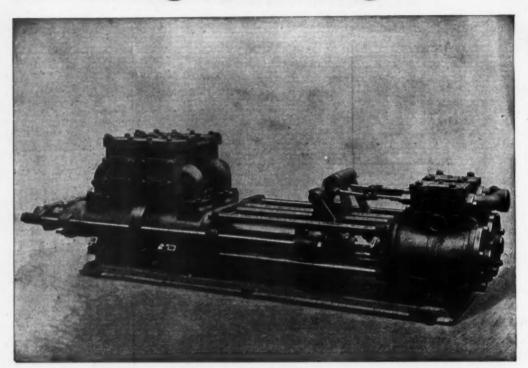
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of Strength in Pickle.—Loss
of Strength in Pickle.—Los
Old, Weak Pickle.—Avoid PickleBoaked Meats.—How to Keep Brine
"Alive."—Roil All Pickled Meats
Weil.—Maintaining of Temperature.—"Dry" Method of Ouring.
Tierce Meats.—WESTPHALIA
HAMS.—Formula and manner of
making them fully explained.

American Dry Salt Meats.

HAMS.—Formula and manner of making them fully explained.

American Dry Salt Reats.

Heavy Side Meats.—How to Handle.—How to Salt and Resalt.—Bulking of Meats and Rebulking.—Backs.—Bellies.—Shoulders.—Bulkall Meats Close.—Time Necessary for Curing.—How to Figure and Determine Difference of Treatment Prior to Smoking, Between Dry-Salted Meats and Sweet Pickled Meats.—Light, Clear Sides, Extra Clear Sides; How to Put Up.—Advantages in Bulking as Clears.—A Tour Through the Celiars of the Country.—What it Discloses.—A Saving to Packers.—Great Possibilities.—Meats for Export.—Hanling.—Color.—Use of Saltpeter and Nitrate of Sods.—Difference Between the Use of Saltpeter and Balt.—Acquirement of Color.—How to Sprinkle Saltpeter on Meats.—How to Add Salt.—Use of the Pocket Sick.—Bulking and Bebulking.—How to Place Export Meats in Celiar.—How to Ship Export Salt Meats in Winter.—How to Obtain Color on Long-Out Hams.—The Necessity of Tight Boxes and Close Packing.—Shipping of Backs and Bellies.

Smoke Department.

The Necessity of Tight Boxes and Close Packing.—Shipping of Backs and Bellies.

Smoke Department.

Various Theories in Reference to Best Method of Smoking Refuted.—Cold Smoking.—Quick Smoking.—What is Necessary in Order to Make Meats Which Will Stand Handling.—How to Fill the Smoke-House.—What Rind of Fire.—How Long.—Let Your House Cool Off.—What Wood to Use.—About the Use of Sawdust.—What to Use to Give the Meat Better Appearance, and to Prevent Files from Touching it.—Washed Meats.—Temperature of Water.—What to Mix With It.—What the Stringer Has to Do.—Usages in the British Islands.—Meat-Washing Machines.—Appetizing Meats in Bacon Shops in England.—To Make them Look So.—Room for Improvement in the Handling Meats in Bacon Shops in England.—To Make them Look So.—Room for improvement in the Handling Meats in Bacon Shops in England.—To Make them Look So.—Room for improvement in the Handling Meats in Bacon Shops in England.—To Make them Look So.—Room for improvement in the Handling of Smoked Meats.—Improved Methods Compared to Former Years.—Smoking in Summer.—Do not Handling Before Zenvasing.—The Use of Borax Before Papering.—Advantages of Parchiment Paper Over Straw Paper.—Canvas and Yellow Wash.—How to Yellow Wash 2500 Hams.—What to Use.—Protection of Smoke-House and Canvasing Room, Ventilators, Doors and Windows.—Plok Le CURED MEATS.—How Long to Soak in Winter.—Futing Meats in Soak Vats.—How Full the Vats Ought to Be.—Advantages of Creating a Current.—Most Economical Arrangement for Seaking Meats.—Detailed and Expisioned.

Sausage Department.

Advantages of Such Department in a Packing House.—Cleanliness.—

Sausage Department.

Advantages of Such Department in a Packing House.—Cleauliness.—A Number of Sausage Recipes.—Fully Explained.—Pork Sausage.—Beligna.—Liver Sausage.—Bedcheese.—Tougue Sausage.—Summer

Sausage.—Beef Sausage.—German Bologna Sausage.—Ham, Chicken and Tongue Sausage.—Oxford Sau-sage.—Frankfort Sausage.—Beest-

and Tongue Sausage.—Oxford Sausage.—Frankfort Sausage.—Roestwurst.

Importance of this Department.—Description of Tanks and Capacity.—Size of Manholes.—Location of Bame and Water Pipes and Lard Cocks.—How to Set Up a Tank.—To Avoid Loss of Life and Property.—Operation of Tanks.—How to Fill, and Whon.—What to Do When Tank Gets "Finshed" in Cooking.—How Long to Cook.—How Much Time to Settle.—The Use of Salt is Tank.—Drawing to Cook.—How Much Time to Settle.—The Use of Salt is Tank.—Drawing to Cook.—Pumping Through Filter Press of Separator.—Necessity for Quicker Cooling.—Difference is Temperatures Between Lard Drawn to Tins.—How to Facilitate the Draining of Tank Water.—Cleaning of Coolers.—Vate and Catch Basins.—Making of "Stick."—Pressing Refuse from Tank Water.—Saving Lard from Tank Water.—Saving Lard from Tank Water.—Saving Lard from Tank Water.—Saving Lard from Tank Water.—Ruby Lard from Tank Wat

Colored Lard.

Gut and Casings Department.

Its Importance.—What Is Paid by
Dealers to Packers.—Variation of
Prices.—Handling of No. 1 Guts.—
Percentage of Good Guts.—Advantage of Handling Guts in the Packing House.—Handling of Bung
Guts—Salting, Drying, Packing.—
Points of Interest.

CASINGS.—Soaking, Cleaning, Salting.—Quantity of Salt Allowed.—
Yield per Hog.—Calculating Profits
for Casings Department, 4 Months'
Killing, 2 Examples.—Advantages
to the Packer.

to the Packer.

Pertilizer Department.

Dried Blood.—Concontrated Tankage or "Stick."—Percentage of Phosphate, Moisture and Ammonia—Remple Analysis of Dried Blood.
Concentrated Tankage.—Bee Meal.—Ground Steam Booe.—Value or Dried Blood as Fertilizer per Unit and per Ton.—Concentrated Tankage No. 2—Ground Tankage.—How Manufactured, and What it Contains.— Haw Bone Mgal.—Ground Steam Bone.

M. ADUTION to the above there are

Ground Steam Bone.

IN ADDITION to the above there are 7,000 NA/IES of the following branches of the trade, wholesale trade, only:

Pork and Beef Packera.—Wholesale Butchers and Binghterers.—Wholesale Dealers in Meata.—Wholesale Povirion Dealers.—Lard Renderers and Refiners.—Oleomargarine and Butterine Manufacturers.—Tailow Benderers and Commission Merchants.—Cotton-Beed Oil Manufacturers and Refiners.—Sausage Manufacturers (Wholesale and Retail).—Fertilizer Manufacturers and Dealers.—Sausage and Candle Makers.

Any intelligent reader will see that this book is an absolute necessity to every progressive packing-house, and that each chapter in the book (which is written by exports), is fully worth the price of same, viz. \$10. It should not be missed in any packing-house, slaughter-house, rendering plant, sausage factory, some of fertilizer-works, cotton oil mill, or any other establishment connected with or allied to the great ment and provision industries of the United States and Canada.—Sond us your order.

The National Provisioner Publishing Co., - Directory Department.) ROBERT GANZ & CO., Proprietors, 617-618 Manhattan Building, Chicago. 284-286 Pearl Street, New York pounds who can produce an article for use in the laundry absolutely free from smell, will be the reward.-Philadelphia Press

The Durand Liquid Glue Co. is the name of a new corporation which will be doing business in Jackson, Mich., within the next two weeks. The business was started in a small way at Durand about eighteen months ago Wm. Shipley, and has proved so successful that it was found necessary to seek larger Mr. Shipley looked about the State quarters. for some time, and finally decided to locate in Jackson. He at once set about organizing a stock company and the articles of association were filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Lansing. The company is capitalized at \$6,000 and the present stockholders are: William Shipley, 130 shares; Mc-Bride & Son, Durand, 140 shares; C. B. Harrison, Kalamazoo, 20; Frank E. Giddings, Jackson, 70, and Elmer E. Latson, Jackson, 20. There is still some stock unsold. The company will remove its plant to Jackson A location has not yet been secured, but two or three sites are in prospect. Mr. Harrison said: "We already have orders enough ahead to keep us busy for thirty days and there are excellent prospects for an increase. While the manufacture of liquid glue will be our specialty, we will also manufacture anything in the line of glue wanted by our customers."

Another hearing on the complaints of the grease factories, Chelsea, Mass., was held at City Hall on Thursday evening of last week. Attorney Tiernan appeared for Messrs. Meany and Lawlor, and Assistant District Attorney John H. Casey appeared in behalf of Buckley. John Lawlor said that in his ten years' experience he never had a complaint reported of sickness; the nearest house was 150 feet away; his kettles were all covered, and the drainage run into the sewer. Stephen Meany said that his factory was 400 feet from the nearest house, and testified substantially the same in regard to improvements as his predecessor. Daniel F. Buckley testified the same, as to his factory, and Hugh Gardner, also Maurice Flanagan indorsed his statements. Attorneys Tiernan and Casey made closing arguments for their respective clients, and Mr. Brown for the petitioners. Attorney Morrison also spoke for his clients. Mr. John Horgan spoke for himself. The hearing was then closed.

WASTEFULNESS AND PRODIGAL-ITY PREVAIL CONSIDERABLY COTTON OIL MANUFACTURE. IF MILL OWNERS DESIRE TO STOP SUCH LEAKS THEY BETTER FILL IN OR-DER BLANK ON PAGE 19.



CHICAGO.

(MALLORY, SON & ZIMMERMAN CO.)

HOGS.-Owing to the uniformity of the receipts and the slight fluctuations in the market for hogs there is but little of interest to communicate this week. The shipping demand for light and medium weight hogs continues good, and prices for these grades ruled strong throughout. The provision market has been comparatively dull, but there is seemingly an undertone of strength in the market. The demand for fresh meat, and, in fact, all kinds of provisions, continues good, and shipments both on domestic and foreign accounts are good. In all probability the stocks of provisions, not only in Chicago, but all Western markets, will show another good-sized reduction by Oct. 1. If the increase in the shipments of hog products is occasioned by an increased consumptive demand, the situation is certainly more healthy. From the best information we have from foreign correspondence, we think there is no question about financial and commercial business showing a considerable improvement. We also believe that confidence is slowly but surely being restored in our own country, but, of course, cannot reasonably expect anything like a material advance in any of the markets until after the election. We still have reports from some portions of the hog belt of disease among the hogs, and, of course, from this section the movement of hogs is very free, and will continue so as long as the disease is there, or the fear that it will exist. As we have stated before, however, we are entitled to liberal receipts of hogs right along, and with such a crop of corn and other feed, and the low prices which are almost sure to prevail, it is not reasonable to expect very light receipts of hogs for some time to come. Present prices for provisions of the contract grade are on a basis of lower prices than are current at the present time, and while we do not look for any material increase in the receipts for a few weeks

we do not think it good policy to expect much, if any, permanent advance in the market.

The receipts of cattle continue liberal, but the demand is still strong, and, although the buyers tried to hammer the market very hard last Friday by the close of Monday's market, prices for good cattle were as high as at any time. Since then, however, the medium steers and medium butchers' stock have declined 10 @20c., while on choice native cattle the market has been well sustained.

The receipts of sheep and lambs continue liberal, and, although prices have not reacted much from the severe break of last week, the general trade was more satisfactory, and closes comparatively steady, with favorable prospects for the near future. The demand is very strong for good feeding sheep and lambs, and confidence in the future market for sheep seems to be on the increase.

KANSAS CITY.

The live stock records for the past week show cattle and sheep fairly steady and hogs

Receip	pts.	of cattle							
41	i	84	00	rrespond	ling	g weel	in 1	895	37,806
	6	66		**			1	894	26, 155
81		0.0		44		44	1	1893	47,796
41		41		44		44	1	892	
Recei	pte	Chicago	, Si	Louis,	Or	maha	and	Kan-	
88.8	City	for past	t we	ek					149,100
Same	citi	es correi	po	nding w	eek	1895.			197,900
44	64		48			1894.			148,500
44	48		6.5		8.8	1893.		****	151,706
4.5	**		6.6		88				
4.4	4.6		9.9		68				
fo.	**		95		**	1890.		*****	. 190,000
Recei	pts	of cattle	e in	Omaha St. Lou Kansas	la is Ci	st 8 n	nonti	18	. 316,336 . 470,308 . 922,646
Recei	pts	6.6	e in	Omaha St. Lou Kansas	la is Ci	st 8 n	nonti	18	. 316,336 . 470,309
Recei	pts	66	e in	Omaha St. Lou Kansas Chicag	la is Ci	st 8 m	nonti	h#	. 316,336 . 470,309 . 922,646 1,699,900
Recei	pts otal	44 44	e in	Omaha St. Lou Kansas Chicag	la is Ci	st 8 m	in 18	95	. 316,336 . 470,305 . 922,646 1,699,900 3,409,193
Recei	pts otal	cattle re	ece	Omaha St. Lou Kansas Chicag ipts	la is Ci	st 8 m	in 18	95	. 316,331 . 470,305 . 922,644 1,699,900 3,409,193 3,311,18 3,736,956
Recei	pts otal	cattle re	eoe	Omaha St. Lou Kansas Chicag ipts	la is Ci	st 8 m	in 18	95 94	. 316,334 . 470,305 . 922,646 1,699,900 3,409,193 3,311,18 3,736,956 3,899,900
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Recei	pts otal	cattle re	eoe	Omaha St. Lou Kansas Chicag ipts	la is Ci o	st 8 m	in 18	95 94 92	. 316,334 . 470,305 . 922,646 1,699,900 3,409,193 3,311,18 3,736,956 3,899,900

ALL GURED MEATS, SAUSAGES AND BOILED MEATS

E v romens , n. estent not et el la la la la sectes, etc.

Should be wrapped in a sheet of Printed Parchment Paper. Leading packers are using our Parchment Paper for wrapping their meats extensively.

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Tongues, Tripe and Pigs' Feet in Vinegar, 25, 50 and 100-lb. Kegs. Hotels and the Trade solicited. Orders by Telegraph or Letter promptly attended to.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible ansi reasonable questions in this column sent to us by ou sunscended or Advertisers.

Anapers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a nom de plume to their questions.
By so doing they will avoid identification in this col-The correct name and address should, however for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each reques

"Royal Chips."-Beef tallow, and, in fact, all animal and vegetable fats and oils do not contain glycerine as such, or in a free state, but they do contain glycerine combined to the fatty acids. It is, however, impossible to extract the glycerine from the fat, or separate the glycerine from the fatty acids without al-, tering entirely the constitution of the remaining portion of the fat. The amount of glycerine which can be separated out of any fat varies considerably. The separation of a fat into free fatty acids and glycerine is always accompanied by absorption of water. A fat may, for example, yield 95.7 per cent. free fatty acid and 10.3 per cent. glycerine, the increase being due to water absorption, or rather the chemical building of the elements of water.

P. C., Wichita, Kan.-Your inquiry regarding the necessary properties of Fuller's Earth to make it useful in the Clay process of lard refining is difficult to answer, if you expect information regarding the chemical composi-tion of such earth. Chemical analysis may show two samples of Fuller's Earth to be almost identical, and yet one sample will furnish a very satisfactory bleach, while the other gives faulty results in every respect. The action of Fuller's Earth really depends very little upon its chemical composition, but rather upon its mechanical condition, its texture, which will enable the clay to retain coloring matter by adhesion, surface attraction. As a general rule, we may state that the finer the earth is ground and bolted, in other words, the more we increase its surface, the more effective will the action of the clay be. The English manufacturers of clay have long ago recognized this important point, and bring their product in the market as finely ground as possible. But some American manufacturers are following this example, and doing even better. Fuller's Earth should not contain over a certain percent of moisture, which varies with different clays, but should not exceed 10 per cent. As a rule, dry clay will work far better than the same clay containing a few per cent. more moisture. The only satisfactory way to secure a good, and, for your purpose, suitable clay is to submit samples of the different kinds of clay from which you intend to make a selection, to an experienced chemist, accompanying such samples of clay with a sample of the lard which you intend to bleach. The chemist can soon tell you which clay is most suitable for your special purpose, and can select the sample which gives your lard the best color and taste; also indicating the proportions of the clay required.

James P. Hayes, who operates a meat market at Twenty-seventh and N streets, South Omaha, commenced suit in the District Court against Clark Howard, city meat inspector, and his bondsmen for \$500. Some time ago-Howard condemned \$2 worth of meat found in Hayes' ice chest, and throwing it on the floor, poured coal oil on it. Hayes asserted that the meat was only about three days old, and when purchased had a government tag on. He further denied that the ment was spoiled. At the time the meat was condemned Hayes had some words with the inspector and threatened suit. Howard insists that the meat was not up to the standard, and that he had a perfect right to coal oil it. inspector, and his bondsmen for \$500. Some

ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

Those interested in this subject should not forget to look also at Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes, and and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machin-ery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

It is reported that C. H. Willingham, R. R. Wylie, H. C. Wylie and others are interested in the proposed erection of an ice plant to cost \$20,000 at Ballinger, Tex.

A cold storage plant will be erected at Brownwood, Tex., by B. S. Boysen.

A water system and an ice plant will be constructed at Searcy, Ark.

Cash & Miller are said to be interested in a proposed ice plant to be erected at Palatka,

There is talk of organizing a company to erect an ice plant at Elberton, Ga.

The following letter was recently received by the Hill Manufacturing Company:

Office of Cosmopolitan Market, L. Dreyer, Proprietor; 82 and 84 Main St. Paterson, N. J., Aug. 31, 1896.

The Hill Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:

Gentlemen-I received wrenches, etc., this morning, for which please accept my thanks, The machine is working nicely. I only have to run every second day. I made a good run Saturday, and will not have to run until tomorrow, Tuesday. The freezer this morning was 15, vegetable box 30, meat box 30, so I turned cocks off on meat and vegetable box, as it was getting too cold.

If you want any references, send any intending purchasers to me, and I will be only too glad to show any one the boxes at any time. I have no trouble in running them, and I would not be without the apparatus for double what I paid for it. Yours truly,

LOUIS DREYER. (Signed)

Under the contract the temperatures to be maintained were: Meat and vegetable boxes, 34 to 36 degrees, freezer 16 to 20 degrees.

Dimensions of Boxes: Freezer, 12.6x6x7 feet; vegetable box, 7.6x6x7 feet; meat box, 9.6x4.6x7 feet.

Quantity of weight to be cooled per day of 24 hours: 2,000 pounds of poultry in freezer, 600 pounds of chilled meat, and all the vegetables handled per day.***

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Greene & Co., meat market, Meriden, Conn., have dissolved. Succeded by Pelton & Greene.

Wm. Trewhella, meat market, New Britain, Conn., is succeeded by Geo. S. Vivian.
Fred Mills, meat market, Meriden, Conn., has received a quit claim and given a mortgage for \$5,000.

George Reinnardt, butcher, 104 West For-ty-fourth street, Chicago, has confessed judg-ment for \$813.

J. H. Anderson, butcher, Eagle Grove, Ia., has given a bill of sale for \$1,200.

Fred Krauth, meats, Louisville, Ky., is being sued for \$800.

John G. Hamilton, meats, Calais, Me., has

John Monahan, provisions, etc., Houlton, Me., has mortgaged real estate for \$1 and \$225 respectively.

J. H. Roberts, of Pease & Roberts, Parsonsfield, Me., has mortgaged real estate for

R. M. Jones & Co., pork packers, Balti-more, Md., have released mortgage on real estate for \$8,000.

Wilbur H. De Long, meats, Grand Rapids, Mich., is succeeded by A. H. David.

J. P. Emonds & Co., provisions, Leomin-ster, Mass., have given chattel mortgage for \$250.

Geo. F. Taylor, fertilizing materials, New York City, has made an assignment.

For OVER TEN YEARS THE STANDARD!

P. & B. INSULATING PAPERS will give better satisfaction and will prove more durable and effective than any others made.

They are free from tar and are absolutely airtight, odorless, and impervious to moisture.

P. & B. PAINT cannot be equalled as a preservative for Coils, Vats, Brine Pipes, Iron or Wood no matter how exposed.

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CHICAGO 189 Fifth Avenue. BOSTON

J. A. & W. Bird & Co. 117-119 Milk Street.

PHILADBLPHIA: Standard Supply and Fifteenth Street.



Chas. W. Marsh, of Marsh & Gardner, peddlers of provisions, West Duxbury, Mass., have given real estate mortgage for \$1,000.

John N. Rothenhofer, Latty, O., is sold out. D. Wolf & Son, butchers, Sandusky, O., have failed.

Pendleton (Ore.) Wool Scouring and Packing Co. has increased its capital stock to \$30,-000.

Henry Schlotthouer, butcher, Columbia, Pa., has been sold out by the sheriff. Judgment for \$3,000 has been obtained

against Terrence J. Quinn, butcher, Minersville, Pa. M. Hammett, meat market, Spartanburg, S. C., has been succeeded by E. Williams. The establishment of Miller & Blair, Marinette, Wis., is closed.

KINGAN & CO., Ltd.,

Pork and Beef Packers,____

INDIANAPOLIS, - - IND.

BRANCHES:

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NOWLES

HOG AN Importers of Engli BEST FOOD PRES TELEPHONE No. 1251 BROAD...

Importers of English, Russian and New Zealand Sheep Casings. BEST CERMAN POTATO FLOUR.

FOOD PRESERVATIVE (DRY ANTISEPTIC).

BECHSTEIN & CO.

Sausage Casings

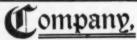
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Chicago: 73 Market Street.

London: 118 Great Suffolk Street.

linois





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47 to 53 St. John Street

LONDON

15 Katharinen Strasse

HAMBURG

Cleremont Terrace

WELLINGTON

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS.

(Continued from page 29.)

Kansas City packers' slaughter for August,

Armour Pa Swift & Co Schwarzsci Geo. Fowl Jacob Dold	hild & S. C er, Son & C	0	23,283 21,761 2,110	Hogs. 33,842 25,579 7,524 16,832 13,658	Sheep 13,333 13,275 5,518 163 681
T	otal	********	84,458	97,197	34,966
Slaughter	in August,	1894 1893 1892	114,680 87,095	101,614 164,944 104,866 121,802	45,424 35,239 22,058 20,581

Kansas City packers' slaughter past eight

months, 1896:	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour Packing Co 192,344	604,411	****
Swift & Co	293,464	
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. 164,256	70,220	
Geo. Fowler, Son & Co 25, 101	283,170	
Jacob Deld Packing Co 23,511	230,407	

Slaughter corresponding 8 mo. in 1895 Slaughter corresponding	859,444	1,365,090	366,253
8 months in 1894	574,445	1,303,303	248,448
Slaughfer corresponding 8 months in 1893	541,807	971,756	262,058
Slaughter correst onding 8 months in 1892	390,056	1,160,511	145,204
Slaughter corresponding			
8 months in 1891 Slaughter corresponding	298,619	1,129,033	136,310
8 months in 1890	343,164	1,468,047	130,330

8 months in 1899 343,164 - 1,468,047 139,330

The past week was our banner week in shipments of feeders to the corn cribs and pastures—in all 609 cars went out, being 129 cars larger than ever sent out during the history of the yards. And the prices paid for a good grade of feeders very fair, ranging from \$2.50 to \$3.75—some Wyoming selling at \$3.05, some Northwestern \$2.45, while some

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340 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO.

DEWARE OF INFRINGEMENTS.

•525252525252525252

prime fancy natives brought \$3.85½. Complaints come from Texas that owing to scarcity of money it is very doubtful if as many cattle as usual are placed in feeding lots this fell. Reports from Nevada and Utah are of shortage of cattle in the two States, and already some 50,000 head have been sold to ranchmen in Montana. Reports from South Dakota that the ranchmen will not send their cattle to be sacrificed at the present low market prices, but will hold until next year in hopes of better prices. Ranchmen say that there is every indication of a severe winter; hard winters come in circles of ten years, and nature shows well by many signs, known well to the observer, the coming one will be long and hard. Ranchmen have somewhat provided for such, and large quantities of hay have been cut and stacked for winter see.

use. During the past week "dry lot fed" beef cat-the were rather scarce and commanded good prices, meeting with ready sale, as high as \$4.75 being paid. Good, fat grass fed cattle were purchased at \$4.25. The English mar-ket quoted 10@1tc. for beef and 8½@9½c. for refrigerator beef. Nelson Morris is evi-dently determined Brother John Bull shall not starve as in two days best week be sout. for refrigerator beef. Nelson Morris is evidently determined Brother John Bull shall not starve, as in two days last week he sent 2.799 head of cattle to London, Liverpool and Glasgow—the papers state: "The largest shipment of live cattle to Europe that ever left the United States, Eastmans shipped from Kansas City 734 head, U. D. B. Co. some 300 head. Cudahy, of Omaha, purchased 1,267 head. Texas cattle were in fair supply, some good steers going at \$3.10—the bulk ranging from \$2 to \$2.75, cows from \$1.70 to \$2.40, with a few going as high as \$2.65. Native cows and heifers, as usual, very scarce, finding ready purchasers. Range cows found ready sale. The shortage in the free of brand cows very noticeable this year. The slaughter of free brand cows of one of the largest packers here in August, 1895, was 17.70 per cent. of the entire slaughter—or, say, about 3,700 hides, but in August of 1896 the same slaughter only eight-tenths of 1 per cent., or 157 hides—these figures are pretty eloquent, and bear out what was said months ago—of farmers holding back such for breeding purposes. In a great measure such holds good in regard to the Texas and Western cows—they are not so numerous as in former days.

Receipts of hogs in Kansas City, past week..... 35,100

Receipts	of hogs in Kansas			35,100
	corresponding	WOOK,	1895	21,0€0
64	4.5	40	1804	34,558
8.0	88	81	1893	40,548
**	**		1892	25,790
Receipts	in Chicago, St.	Loni	a Omaha and	

Kansas	City for past	Wee	k	s, Omaha an 1895	233,800
88	66	-		1894	
64	4.4		44	1893	
44	46		44	1892	
**	68			1891	
**	W		60	1890	

about 982 head. The railroad company make pretty fast time from Kansas City to the City of Mexico. A shipment of 10 cars of hogs made by the Armour Packing Co. was landed without the loss of one hog in the short space of 97 hours, putting in the shade all former records of quick time to the City of Mexico. Quite a number of hogs were shipped from Kansas City last week, New York heading the list with 14 cars, Cedar Rapids 13 cars, Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, 8 cars; Detroit 7 cars, eight other points taking some 14 cars. The reports from Nebraska show no abatement of the swine plague—they do not call it cholera—in fact, they have no name for it, but the farmers know to their loss that they are powerless to prevent the fatal results; some farmers losing as high as 100 hogs. And down in Saline County, Mo., the old-fashioned regular hog cholera is doing some bad work, some farmers left without a single hog. With the vast quantity of corn in the country the loss to the farmer is keenly felt—as he can readily raise hogs with little expense, when the feeding of cattle is only obtainable by the outlay of money—and banks just now are very careful in this matter.

Receipt	s of sh	cop at E	ansas C	ity pas	t we	ek	20,000
48	COFFE	spondir	ng week	1895			12,512
88		44	14	1894.			8,272
Receipt	s in Ch	icago, Or	maha, St			Kansas	-,
City f	or past	week					120,500
						1898	
						1898	96,000

As usual, Utah furnished a good share of the week's receipts, some good mutton going as high as \$2.85, and the average run of value about \$2.65; some, to be sure, poor trash, going at \$1.50. Some good Southwestern sheep sold at \$2.85. Some native lambs sold at \$4.75, the average of the better class \$4.50. Some good Utah lambs \$3.10@\$\$3.50. The market was pretty well cleaned up every day; the feeders active buyers when the offerings suited them,

SEE COUPON ON PAGE 27.

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PACKING HOUSE PLANTS. We make plans for modern Packing House Plants, with machinery of the latest design for Killing, Rendering, Refining and Making Oleo, Neutral, Glue, Fertilizer, etc. Our plants embody all the most advanced

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BEEF AND PORK PACKERS. CURERS AND EXPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE PROVISIONS. REFINERS OF LARD. Manufacturers of "White Star" Brand of Lard. "Eagle" Brand of Hams and Breakfast Bacon. "Peerless" Brand Sansages. BEEF AND PORK PACKED SPECIALLY FOR ALL CLIMATES.

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NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of postions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

** Mr. Richard Webber, the proprietor of the Harlem Packing House, is expected home from his vacation in the White Mountains on Monday next. He will probably visit the West, where he has large interests, shortly after his arrival home.

** The Charlestown Beef Co. is a new butcher shop which is to open on Sept. 15 at 696 Second avenue.

** The United Dressed Beef Co., under the direction of Messrs. Umstetter & Koenig, and under the general supervision of the ever active president, Isaac Blumenthal, are perfecting and enlarging their oleo oil department in such a manner that it cannot be surpassed by any in this country, as far as perfect machinery and cleanliness goes. The oleo oil of the United ranks high and is well known.

** The announcement in our last issue that the New Jersey Foundry and Machine Works, through their agent, Mr. Cook, had taken a contract for track work for the large department store of Siegel, Cooper & Co., which will be opened to-night, created a great deal of comment among the butchers and packers who do not look favorably upon the department stores which encroach on their business, and naturally do not like to see that a concern catering to their business and wanting their patronage should make a bid for work for these concerns. The fact that a large butcher supply house, which was re-cently "Boycotted," had undertaken to supply department stores, is frequently cited, and, as a matter of justice, a "Boycott" was talked about. The matter has, as we understand, been brought to the notice of the officers of the Retail Butchers' Protective Association, and will be ventilated at their next meeting. It is stated that the proprietor of

a large Harlem packing house, who himself is the owner of the largest retail market in the United States, and who is utterly opposed to department stores, will be requested by the Retail Butchers' Protective Association not to consider any bids from said concern for the track work in the wing of his meat market, and it is expected that he will follow the suggestion.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Mr. Henry Raphael has returned from a two weeks' trip to the Adirondack Mountains. Mr. Carl Drier, who sailed for Europe on July 25 last, returned by the St. Paul on the 4th inst. He visited all the principal cities in England and on the Continent, and in an interview stated that everywhere he went, particularly in England, he found evidences of prosperity among the working classes and shopkeepers. In relation to the recent spurts and foreign demand for provisions, he stated that it is his belief that we have seen the best of it, as a big hog crop is looked for in Europe this season. He stated that small farmers who hitherto kept a couple of hogs are now keeping five and six, and added that the drought has created a scarcity in feedstuffs, which are high in price, so that it is likely early killing will be in order and not much feeding will be done. When supplies are pretty well cleared off in this way a reaction in favor of American products may be seen, but shippers on this side will not be benefited for about six months, and that the conditions referred to may favor higher prices a year hence. Mr. Drier informed me that butter is now very dear in Europe on account of the drought, and that consequently butterine manufacturers in Germany and Hollard are fairly busy. He found tallow in a very good condition in Europe on account of the high prices asked for palm, cocoa and other oils. In regard to the view taken by

Europeans concerning the political situation here, Mr. Drier says that over there people do not believe it possible for Mr. Bryan to be elected, or for the silver agitation to assume any well fixed position in our commerce. On the other hand, they regard the possible election of Mr. McKinley as being anything but encouraging to European exporters on account of his well known high tariff predilections.

The New York Produce Exchange Sound Money League has been formed by the members of the New York Produce Exchange, irrespective of party. Mr. Frank Brainard, the vice-president of the Exchange, and Mr. Frederick H. Andrews, secretary, are the principal movers in the matter and have obtained a great many signatures.

NEW BOOK ON COTTON OIL MANU-FACTURE. SEE PAGE 19 FOR ORDER BLANK.

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PRESERVING

SALT

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NO CUESSWORK.
NO EXPERIMENTING.
NOT EXPENSIVE.

We will INSURE YOU OF LOSS OF SPOILED MEAT. Each package has full directions in English and German.

Don't fail to write for Descriptive Circular and Price List. Used and indorsed by Armour Packing Co. and many other large

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bort Beef Co., 22 and 21 16th ave.
gtom Market Sheep Co., W. washing ton Mare
vorision Co., Co. 18th at and 10th ave.
rift & Oo., Manhattan Market (W. 36th et.).
teop & Provi To., 11th ave., 34th and 36th sta.
tiver Beef Co., Foot W. 36th st.
beef Co., 19th St. and 12th ave.
rothers, 769 and 711 Westchester ave.
Beef Co., Foot East Sixth at.
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thers, 382 and 184 Fort Greene place e Sheep & Provision Co., 172 Ft. Gre ourgh Beef Co., 100 and 102 N. 6th st Beef Co., 74 and 76 Atlantic ave.

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Dressed Beef, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Beef and Pork Cuts, and all kinds of Tripe and Sausages.

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Corned Beef, Roast Beef, Ox Tongue, Lunch Tongue, Potted Ham, Devilled Ham, Chipped Beef, Fine English Brawn.

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OLEO OIL, LARD OIL, HOG AND BEEF CASINGS. NEATSFOOT OIL, BLOOD, TANKAGE, TALLOW, HIDES.

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Summer Sausage No Bologna.

Prepared Ham and Beef, Scrapple and Breakfast Bacon, Liver Pudding, Boneless Ham and Dried Beef.

No adulterations used in any of our pre-

RECENT PATENTS AND TRADE-

PATENTS.

567,141-Shipping refrigerator, Charles N. Hunter, Versailles, Ind. 567,249-Process of and apparatus for extracting liquids, Rufus S. Merrill, Scotland, Mass. 567,386—Dryer, William J. Hall and Joseph W. Casper, Sacramento, Cal. 567,412-Process of cleaning wool and product thereof, Fritz Raschig, Lud-wigshafen, Germany. 567,434—Apparatus for extracting oil, Tapley W. Young, Washington, D. C. 567,438-Soap slabbing and cutting machine, Throphilus W. Alexander, Burlington, Ia. 567,442—Can soldering machine, James L. Ashley and William E. Mc-Dermott, Brookfield, Wash. 567,471—Meat chopping implement, George Hasenritter, Hermann, Mo. 567,538—Device for grooving artificial ice, Thomas H. Flynn, Winchester,

RE-ISSUES

11,566-Apparatus for planing cakes of ice, John H. Briggs, Coeymans, N. Y.; re-issue No. 11,000, dated Feb. 18, 1890; application for present re-issue filed July 6, 1896.

TRADE-MARKS.

26,868—Deliming and preserving compound for tanners' use, the firm of J. Hauff, Feuerbach, Germany; essential feature, the word "Anti-calcium."

ROTTERDAM OLEO REPORT.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending

Sept. 4. Harrison (100/150 tes.) sold at 33 florins.

- 4. Swift's Extra (50/100 tes.) sold at 33 florins,
- 4. Morris Extra (300/400 tes.) sold at 32-33 florins.
- 9. Swift Extra sold at 31 floring.
- Midland sold at 28 florins.
- " 10. Morris Extra sold at 30 florins.
- 10. Midland sold at 28 floring.
- 10. Monarch sold at 28 florins. " 10 Goldband sold at 28 florins
- Sales for the week ending Sept. 5, 1,300 tcs. spot, and

Sept. 5, stock in first hands, 1,700 tcs.

Stock afoat, Sept. 5.—Per atmr. Spaarndam, from New York August 29, due September 9, 2,095 tes.; per stmr. Ohio, from Balto. August 29, due September 11, 1,215 tes.; per stmr. Amsterdam, from New York September 3, due September 16, 2,576 tes. Total, 6,88

Imports into Great Britain for week ending Aug. 21 1895: Butter, 49,132 cwt.; margarine, 16,383 cwt. 1896-butter, 55,000 cwt.; margarine, 19,000 cwt.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

The present tightness of the money market and the difficulties experienced in every line of business in getting discounts and accomodations from banks will sooner or later begin to show itself in a general unloading of all kinds of goods held for higher prices. It might be argued now that this is already apparent in the large quantities of food stuffs and provisions being shipped abroad, but if this is so, and the tightness of money increases from now on, to say, election, and sales must be effected for no other reason than to obtain ready money, a reaction must assert itself when the strain ceases, which, perchance, may not be until stocks are well worked out. Following this line of argument, and advancing the supposition that no one will feel the situation more keenly than farmers and others who have live stock and hogs on hand which must be sent to market to bring cash, it is reasonable to expect that this may lead to gluts, poor material, etc.; but if the necessity becomes general a shortness in both hogs and cattle with a corresponding improvement in values for product will make itself felt later.

These remarks, of course, are all in the line of conjecture, and any forecasts must be

weighed up with a big "if," for both the political and business situations are too uncertain to justify any one saying to-day what the morrow will bring forth. Both gold and silver lined clouds have mingled and are scudding over us, and the resultant thunder has so charged the atmosphere with electricity that this great republic stands to-day in the position of not knowing exactly "where it is at."

The opportunity for a new Moses was never more apparent in the history of the country than at present. His magic wand must be tipped with gold on one end and silver on the other so that he can conciliate all classes of the community, and above all things his life's work must be the passing of an amendment to the constitution calling for a presidential election once in six or eight years, instead of four. He would thus lead the cohorts of commerce and agriculture from the bondage of the Philistines and successfully across the angry seas of depression and uncertainty which are incidental to every presidential campaign.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

LIVE CATTLE.

The quality of receipts has been poor, but fairly acceptable on the whole. Foreign demand is brisk, with a good export business in consequence. Latest cables from Liverpool and London quote American live cattle selling at 10@11c. per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 71/2/081/2c.

Shipments of live cattle and dressed meats from the United States and Canada for the week ending Sept, 5 were as follows:

Li	ve Cattle	Live Sheep	Quarters Beef
New York	2,592	2,548	11,684
Boston	2.447	1.264	9,533
Baltimore	1,293		1,864
Philadelphia	226	*****	1.068
Newport News	375		*****
Montreal	3,838	5,946	*****
	16,771	9,758	23,849

Destination of shipments were as follows:

1	ive Cattle	Live Sheep	Quarters Be
London	4,415	2,338	1,900
Liverpool	4,044	3,819	19,749
Glasgow	1,497	1,381	
Southampton			2,200
Hull		408	
Bristol		872	*****
Antwerp	****	800	
Bermuda & W. I		140	*****
	10,771	9,758	23,849

We quote: Choice to extra steers...... 4 35 a 4 70 Medium to fair steers..... 4 05 a 4 30 Common steers 3 55 a 4 00 Bulls and dry cows...... 1 15 a 3 00 Oxen and stage 3 00 a 4 15

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Supplies are somewhat shy, but demand nevertheless is off, and the market drags. We anote:

LIVE CALVES.

Veals are quiet, while there is a good demand for other grades with good inquiry. We quote:

Peer to prime veals. 4 00 a 7 50

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The demand is slack, despite limited supplies, and closed dull. We quote: Dressed mutton 4 % Dressed lambs...... 73 a 10

LIVE HOGS.

Market might be termed steady, and State hogs quoted at \$3.60@\$4.10, pigs \$4.15@ \$4.25; country dressed weak, at 4@61/2c. for the range.

CHILIP

Packers' Handbook

is written as the result of more than

Twenty-Five Years' Experience in Curing Meats.

SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF EVERY PACKER AND BUTCHER.

A FEW MORE COPIES ON HAND. PRICE, \$10 EACH.

See Advertisement, Page 48

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BUTCHERS' FIXTURES and ICE HOUSES

of every description. Fish Markets Fitted Up. Tools always on hand. SHEET IRON SMOKE HOUSES.

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But our LARD PACKAGES are just as thoroughly well made, and from just as high grade stock. Order a car of them and be convinced, or at least give us a chance to quote you prices.

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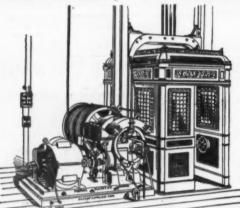
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CIMETER BLADE STEAK KNIFE.

No. 010-10 inch, - \$9.60 No. 012-12 inch, - 15.00 No. 014-14 inch, - 21.00 No. 016-16 inch, - 27.00

We will send one or more of these Steak Knives to any Marketman or Butcher in the United States or Canada, Express prepaid, on receipt of list price. SEND FOR CATALOGUE FREE.

KNIVES, CLEAVERS AND STEELS.

CUTLERS TO THE AMERICAN BUTCHERS.

NICHOLS BROS., Greenfield, Mass.

MINERAL WOOL

Best and Cheapest

Insulator for

COLD STORAGE

ICE HOUSES.

Samples and Circulars Free.

U. S. MINERAL WOOL CO.

2 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

WESTERN MINERAL WOOL CO Cleveland, Ohio and Chicago, Ill.



THE ONLY REALLY AIR-TIGHT DOOR MADE.

Aside from all its other merits, its easy opening and sing is enough and will save its cost in a few weeks in any busy meat market or storage house.

Write for Circula with Diagrams and Phote-Illustration.

Refrigerating Machine Paint



We guarantee this paint to preserve the cooling pipes, coils, etc. absolutely against rusting.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED. US AND SAVE BIG MONEY. USE IT

ERNECKE & SALMSTEIN.

300 South Clinton Street, Chicago.

SEE COUPON ON PAGE 27.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS ON PAGE THREE

DRESSED BEEF.

Choice Native, heavy7	714
" light	
Common to fair Native	614
Choice Western, heavy	-/-
" " light	7
Good to prime Texan	
Common to fair Texan	
Good to choice Heifers	
Common to fair Heifers	
Choice Cows	
Common to fair Cows	434
Good to choice Oxen and Stage	
Common to fair Oxen and Stags	
Choice Bulls	
Common Bulls and Cows for Bologna2%	3%

LIVE POULTRY.

There was a fair demand and some improvement was established for both fowls and chickens, bulk of sales making at 91/c., though some ordinary grades cleaned up at 9c., particularly chickens. Roosters held firmly at 51/2c. Turkeys slightly easier, with very few sales above 10c. Ducks in free supply and weaker. Geese scarce and steady. Pigeons in light request and barely steady. We

quote			
Chicke	ens, local, per lb		916
**	Western, per 1b 9		91/4
6.0	Southern, "		9
Powls,	local, per lb	2	934
	Western, per lb		914
	Southern " 9		934
Booste	ers, old, per lb		514
Turke	ys, mixed, "10		-
Ducks	, local, per pair70		85
**	Western, "	8	70
46	Southern, "		80
Geess,	local, per pair 2		1 50
44	Western, "1 19		1 37
44	Southern,"		1 00
Pigeon	as, old, per pair 2		
**	young. " 16		20

DRESSED POULTRY.

There is a liberal supply of poultry and the general demand is quiet. Most of the inquiry is for strictly fine quality, of which the proportion in the receipts is quite small; this gives us a steady market for strictly choice stock, but the offerings of medium and lower qualities are larger than the outlet, and there is strong pressure to sell at weak figures. The best lots of Western scalded chickens and dry picked fowls are still quotable at 91/2@ 10c., but a large part of the supply of chickens is easily bought at 9c., and inferior quali-ties are offered still lower. Dry picked chickens of medium quality are very dull, and there are few lots fine enough to command our outside quotations. Philadelphia chickens dull and weak. Spring ducks steady. Eastern spring geese quiet and a shade easier.

Squabs u	inchanged.	We	luote	:			
Turkeys, ol	d, mixed weig	hts, per	1b	1	2 4	1	13
	oung, dry-pic					. 1	18
48	" scalde	d, "		1	2 8	1	15
86	" inferio	P, 41			10 8	1	13
Spring Chie	kens, Philad	elphis,	select	ed1	15 1		
88	64	poor	to go	od, 1b1	11 4	1	14
0.0	Pennsy						14
**	West'n,	d. p., ge	ood to	choice.	10		14
es	##	49		nferior.			9
**	44	scalde					
				*******	916		10
64	64						
Fouls, Wes	tern, dry-picl						
64	" scalded,						
Old Cocks,	per 1b						
	ke, Eastern, p						13
- 48	Long Isla						134
**	Penn. and						
	Western,						10
Old Ducks,				******		_	9
Spring Gee	se, Eastern,					_	15
	me, white, per						
							1 50
	rk and poor,						
***	*				_ 50		

STEARINES.

Lard, Western	16
Oleo, New York4% a	
White grease	
Yellow grease 31/4	
LARDS.	
Lard, refined, Continent \$4,00	
Lard, refined, So. America 4.40	
Lard, refined, Brazil (40 lb. kegs) 5.55	
Lard, neutral, Western, here 4%	
Lard neutral West	

SPICES

Lard, compound, city..... Lard, compound, Western.....

Lard, compound, job lots.....

3% a 3%

3% a 4

			01	IUL	.0.			
						Wh	ole. (droup
Peppe	r, Sing.	Black.					636	734
66	6+	White					10	11
**	Red 2	anziba	F				15	20
**	Shot.						. 8	
Alispi	ca	,					614	10
Corian	der						. 5	
Clover							.10	18
Mace .							.45	65
Nutme	egs, 110	o					60	80
Ginge	r. Jami	aica					. 20	24
66	Afric	an					.14	18
Sage I	leaf						. 7	12
. F	lubbed							12
Mario	ram						. 25	

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough butcher's fat11/4
Inferior1
*Suet21/4
Shop bones (per cwt,)
SALT.

"Brighton" in bbls	10		
Liverpool, ground	57%	8	62 1/4
Domestic, "	80		85
Domestic, fine, in sacks	75		85
Turks' Island	22	8	25
Lump salt, per ton	00 a	12	50

GREEN CALF SKINS.

No. 1. Veals, under 9 lbs				11
No. 2. Veals (cut), under 9 lbs				09
No. 1. Buttermilks, under 9 lbs	 			10
No 2. Buttermilks (cut), under 9 lbs	 			
No. 1. Buttermilk Kips	 		.1	.10
No. 2. Buttermilk Kips (cut)	 ٠.	 	.1	.00
No. 1. Light Veal Kips	 	 	.1	1.50
No. 2. Light Veal Kips (out)	 	 	.1	1,25
No. 1. Heavy Veal Kips	 			1.75
No. 2. Heavy Veal Kips (cut)	 			1.28
Branded Skins, light and heavy		15	te	0 50

THE PACKERS' HAND BOOK.

Is indispensable in every progressive packing house. See particulars, page 47. Order Blank for same, page 27.

MORTON & WAUGH.

Artesian and Driven Wells.

Wells Drilled Through Rock by Steam Power. Soundings for Sowers, Foundations and Bridges.

No. 94 WATER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.





FERTILIZER PRESSES, **GREASE PRESSES**

?RESSES

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

PRICES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Co.

MT. GILEAD, OHIO.

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WESTERN OFFICE, Cor. Canal and Randolph Streets, Chicago.

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Jacob Leeser, Provision Broker.

429 Produce Exchange,

NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED SO TRADE.

THOMAS GOULARD & CO., Inspectors, Weighers, Etc. Provisions, Lard, Tallow, Oleo, Oils,

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

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Is indispensable in every progressive packing house. See particulars, page 47. Order Blank for same, page 27.

P. G. GRAY,

Broker in Packing House Products, Oils, Grease, Tallow, Fertilizers, etc,

PROVISIONS.
45 North Market St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
Correspondence Solicited.

H. C. ZAUN, Provision Broker,

Room 409 Produce Exchange, NEW YORK.

I do a strictly Brokerage business, neither buy nor sell for my own account. Reference, the Provision Trade of New York generally.

Geo. F. Taylor, BO Pine St., New York

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND BROKER IN

Fertilizer Chemicals

Glues, Bone, Boneblack, Tallow, Etc.

HELLER, HIRSH & CO.,

Dried Blood, Tankage and Other Ammoniates, Phosphates, Potash Salts, Anhydrous and Aqua Ammonia.

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Branches: -- Baitimore, Philadelphia, Charleston, Norfolk, Chicago, Kansas City and Hamburg, Ger.

SHIPPING PACKAGES.

AIRTIGHT. No Summer Cover Needed.





RECORD MANUFACTURING CO.

Conneaut, Ohlo.

DAVID C. LINK.

General Commission

Export Broker.

411 PRODUCE EXCHANGE NEW YORK.

OLEO STEARINE A SPECIALTY.

Washington

1760.

INCORPORATED

Butcher Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

Cold and General Storage.

PROVISIONS, OILS AND FOOD PRODUCTS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ROBERT L. WENDLER,

BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION, Fertilizing Material, Tallow, Grease, AND PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS GENERALLY.

72 BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO, ILL.

RICHARD MCCARTNEY,

BROKER, PACKER HIDES, Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited. Information cheerfully given. Kansas Gity, Mo.



Our Electric Welded Wire-Hoop Packages have no equal. Made of tasteless and odorless wood.

Pat. March 24th, 1891, and April 10th, 1894.

CATALOGUE GLADLY SENT

RIGHMOND GEDAR WORKS,

Manufacturers of Wooden Ware.

RICHMOND.

VA.

FRANK DIESEL CAN CO.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Lard Pails and Meat Cans.

PLAIN AND DECORATED.

Tin Cans and Sheet Metal Work of all kinds.

STEWART AVENUE. Bet. 39th and 40th Streets

CHICAGO, ILL.

Index to Ads. on Page 3.

ILLINOIS

CASING COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LARD PAILS

Superior Goods, Correct Coloring and Artistic Designing.

STENCIL and LITHOGRAPH WORK A SPECIALTY.

Our Pails and Cans are the best in the market.

Write for Prices and Catalogue.

102 Michigan Street.

CHICAGO.

DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, Analytical Chemists,

1224-1228 Rookery Bldg., CHICAGO.

General Analysis of Fertilizers and Packing House Products.

Telephone, HARRISON 198. ASSAY OFFICE.



he Acme Lard Pail

THE BEST IN USE. THEY WILL NOT LEAK.
Used by all the Leading Packers and Butchers.

F. A. WALSH & CO., Manufacturers.

Milwaukee, Wis.



LITHOGRAPHED LABEL

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

It might be said that the past week has seen a slight improvement in the position of ammoniates, accounted for by a few sales and a moderate inquiry. The general situation, however, remains in about the same state and much uncertainty prevails. We quote:

The New York Market.

Blood, high grade, W., 16 per cent. per unit		1 70
	3 4	1.10
Mood. New York soft red, 12 to 14 per		
cent. per unit	8	1.65
Concentrated tankage, 14 to 15 per cent.	68	1.60
Concentrated tankage, 14 to 15 per cent.	,	
per unit, f. o. b. Chicago 1.27	/=	1 90
Azotine, del, New York		
	-	
Hoof meal, per unit 1.65		1.67%
Tankage, crushed, 9 per cent. and 29 per		
cent. grade, per ton, Kansas City11.00	8	11.50
Tankage crushed, 9 per cent. and 20 per		
cent grade, per ton, Chicago14.00	8	14.50
Tankage, crushed, 7 per cent. and 30 per		
cent grade, per ton, del'd		17.50
Bone meal, per ton, "22.00		22,50
Bones, rough, per ton, "14.00		
Fish scrap, dried, f. o. b. factory, per ton, 17.50		
Fish scrap, acidulated, f. o. b. factory.		10,00
per ton 9.00	-	
Cottonseed meal per ton		19.00
Garbage tankage, ammonia, 5; per cent.		
phosphate, 8 per cent., per ton, del'd10.50	8	11.00
Sulphate of ammonia, guaranteed 25 per		
cent., per 100 lbs 2.30	a	2.38
Nitrate of soda, per 100 lbs 1.77		

I	Florida phosphate, per 2,240 lbs., per unit			814
I	South Carolina phosphate, f. c. b. Charles-			
ı	ton nor 9 940 the	00	. 9	80

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Since the 1st there has been a little more inquiry for material from the South.

Swift reports sales 700 tons of blood, Kansas City, deliveries between now and January, at \$1.271/2. Sales also have been made for October delivery of blood at \$1.30 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago and St. Louis.

We note also sale of 500 tons high grade ground tankage, 91/2 per cent. ammonia tankage, October shipment, at \$12, f. o. b., Chi-

The Eastern markets are quiet, and we hear of no transactions in tankage or blood. We note sale of 300 tons of dried fish.

\$17.25 delivered Richmond. The catch at the Chesapeake Bay has been very light the past two weeks, and a number of fishermen have stopped operations for the season.

THE GLUE MARKET.

AE	xtra.	white			 		 		• •			 		 					. 2
E	ctra	de					 							 					. 1
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X		44																	. 1
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136	16	46		 								 							. 1
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36										 					 				
1%										 		 							
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THE PACKERS' HAND BOOK.

1c. Ib; rosin, \$2@\$2.70 per 280 Ib.

Is indispensable in every progressive packing house. See particulars, page 47. Order Blank for same, page 27.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP MAKERS'

74 per cent. caustic soda, 21/2 for 60 per cent.; 77 per cent. caustic soda, 2.25 for 60

per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2.40 h;

98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4c. lb;

sal soda, 70c. per 100 lb; pearlash, 5%c. lb;

caustic potash, drums, 600 lb, 5%c.; small drums, 6%c.; borax, 6%c. lb; tale, 1%c. lb;

Cochin cocoanut oil, 53/4 cts. lb.; Ceylon cocoa-

nut oil, 5%c. ID; palm oil, 4%c. ID, casks; yel-

low olive oil, 55c. gallon; green olive oil, 50c.

gallon; green olive oil foots, 41/2c. 1b; cotton-

seed oil, 25c. gallon; cottonseed soap stock,

RESERVED FOR

Chas. Roesch & Sons, SLAUGHTERERS. PACKERS and PROVISIONERS.

834, 836 & 838 North Second St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

C. J. CARDNER,

LITTLE MONITOR

BEEF REFRIGERATOR

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Beeves, Sheep, Lambs, Calves, TALLOW, HIDES, FERTILIZER #14 SLAUGHTER-HOUSE PRODUCYS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

SOL. SAYLES,

THE IDEAL FOOD PRESERVATIVE.

HOTEL and SUPPLIES

Sixth Avenue and Tenth Street,

Telephone, 18th St. 139. ... NEW YORK.

New York, July 1, 1896.

LONDON S. W., 13 Garfield Road.

NO PORK PACKER

CHICAGO, 52 N. Peoria St.

Can afford to be without

THE CHAMPION FAT CUTTING MACHINE

Cuts 100 lbs. per minute uniformly. duces Crackling Cake 6 per cent. HAS STOOD ALL TESTS.

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332 to 342 N. Holliday Street.

BALTIMORE, MD.

HENRY BOBSIN,

English Sheep Casings

MY SPECIALTY.

For the Preservation of all kinds of Food Products, Milk, Cream and Butter. Fish, Flesh or Fowl, Fruits and Vegetables without the use of ice or any other preservative.

CALLERINE

WILL PRESERVE MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

any Salt or Compound of the same.

CALLERINE to be entirely free from Salicylic, Boracic or Benzoic Acid, Coal Tar Products or

Certificate of Analysis.

Dear Sira:—We have analyzed and tested the preserving fuid called "CALLERINE," and have found he same to be an excellent and effective preservative for food of all kinds and to be free from harmful ingredients, and we therefore gladly endorse the use of same.

Respectfully,

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER ANALYTICAL LABORATORY.

H. E. Stürcke, Ph.D., Chief Chemist.

612 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE CALLERINE MANUFACTURING CO., 612 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BRANCH OFFICE'S,
THE BEAUMONT CO., 125 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK.
I. L. NEWMAN, 6 S. HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
CALLERINE MFG. CO., 34 W. Chestnut St., Lancaster, Pa.

THE CALLERINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS FREE ON APPLICATION.

NOW AND FOR 19 YEARS THE BEST!

THE ONLY REAL PRESERVATIVE FOR MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

Prevents Fermentation and Souring of Cleats.

Prevents Skippers, Slime and flould.

Prevents the Dangerous Fungus in Meats.

Gives the Beat a Uniform Cherry-red Color.



Prevents Rapid Shrinkage in fleats.

Retains Moisture in Sausage.

Prevents Green Spots or Meat Turning Gray.

Retains the Juice in /leat and Keeps it Tender.

THREE DIFFERENT KINDS MADE FOR MEATS:

PRESERVALINE, for Pork and Liver Sausages, Sausage Meat, Chopped Meat, White Puddings, Tenderloins, Fresh Meats, Poultry, Game, Birds, etc.

PRESERVALINE, for Bolognas, Frankfurters, Summer and all kinds of Smoked Sausages.

PRESERVALINE, for Curing and Preserving Hams, Shoulders, Pork, Bacon, Tongues, Beef of all kinds and Dry Salted Meats, and for Protecting Smoked, Dry Salted and Fresh Meats against Flies and Skippers.

FULL DIRECTIONS IN EACH PACKAGE.

MADE ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS OF PRESERVALINE,

THE PRESERVALINE MANUFACTURING CO.

12 Cedar Street, New York.



The Boar's Head Picture is on every Package of

the Genuine Preservaline. TAKE NO OTHER. 183 Illinois Street, Chicago.

154 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.



THE BEST AND SIMPLEST APPARATUS

RYING SCRAP.

The Empire Laundry Machinery Co.

SODEN ST., CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

Pointers and Directions for Using Our Extractors in Wholesale Packing and Slaughter Houses.

The word "scrap" means dry tankage, or refuse, and the process given is to prepare it for a fertilizer for the market.

What amount of raw material will the Extractor take at one time? Answer.—Three-quarter barrel of scrap, or tankage, which weighs from 250 to 300 fb per lond.

What percentage of moisture remains after it has been acted upon? Answer.—About 12 per cent. of water.
 What amount of grease is left in the stuff? Answer.—None, or less than 1 per cent, and if thoroughly washed with warm water, none whatever.

4. How long does it require? Answer.—Fifteen to twenty minutes.

5. What power to drive the Extractor? Answer.— From three to four horse-power to start it. When it is at its momentum it releases itself.

6. Will it dry the material; that is, the scrap or tankage? Answer.—No. But it will lessen the time of drying in Steam Cylinder Dryer. And as we have stated in question No. 3, if thoroughly washed, it can be done in less than twenty minutes. No Press is necessary when using the Extractor.

How is the grease saved? Answer.—Run the water and grease into a wooden tank below, and skim off the grease as it settles on top of the water.

grease as it settles on top of the water.

8. How is the Extractor operated? Answer.—Fill it with scrap. Then turn on hot water from pipe above and stir until thoroughly mixed, then cover and start the machine, running fifteen minutes. If necessary stop the machine and add a second supply of hot water, until the operator is convinced that all the grease is thoroughly washed out of the scrap. Remove the scrap to the Cylinder Steam Dryer. Keep it in the same until it is thoroughly dried and the particles will not cling to each other.

The secret of perfect success in preparing scrap, or tankage, for fertilizing purposes is, thorough washing with very hot water in the Extractor.

9. Cost of Extractor? Answer.—\$350.00 F. O. B., Boston, Mass.

Good Meat Alone

is not enough. The butcher who wishes to build up a big trade must have a nicely furnished shop. The man who has

An Up-to-date Shop

will get the up-to-date trade. Customers like to see attractive refrigerators, modern machinery and handy tools.

All Butcher Fixtures

of the latest and best make, as well as refrigerators and tools, are manufactured by

T. FARRELL, 328 West Forty-First Street, NEW YORK CITY.

DIRECTORY

Of the Meat and Provision Trades-7,000 Names. See page 47. Order Blank, page 27.

The ADDRESSOGRAPH



Address your

2,000 PER HOUR

AT A COST OF

O CENTS PER

with the Addressograph. All addresses neat and absolutely accurate, facsimile of the typewriter. Addresses are arranged in chains with separable links. Names can be added or taken from any point, alwaysleaving a perfect list of live addresses. The office boy operates it with his foot.

Addressograph Company,

356 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

Adopted and Endorsed by

Armour & Co., Chicago. International & Weils Packing Co., Chicago. Cleveland Provision Co. Cleveland, Ohio.

T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

LARDS

 Prime Steam
 3.28

 Neutral
 4½

 Compound
 .3% a 4

STEARINES.

TALLOWS.

GREASES

BUTCHERS' FAT.

 Rough shop fat
 %

 Inferior or black fat
 %

 Suet
 1½

 Shop Bones, per 100 lbs
 15 a 20

COTTONSEED OIL

FERTILIZER MARKET.

FERTILIZER NOTES.

Much inquiry for futures. No spot trade.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins 6	8	64
Tenderloins11		111
Spare ribs2	a	234
Trimmings	8	236
Boston butts31/4	a	3%
California Butts	a	334
Hocks23	a	234
Skinned Shoulders	a	414

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Sept. 1st to 5th 1896, inclusive.

REJECTIONS.

J. D. W. GLAUSSEN,

Handler of Rejected Meats.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Prompt Returns and

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Best of Reference Given on Application.

27 Market St..

CHARLESTON, S. C.

SEE COUPON ON PAGE 27.

FINE BURLAPS FOR COVERING HAMS AND BACON PRESS GLOTH FOR PRESSING TANKAGE, BLOOD, ETC.

BURLAP BAGS and ALL GRADES BURLAPS.
MANUFACTURED AND IMPORTED BY

W. J. JOHNSTON, 182 Jackson St., CHICAGO.

P. DONAHUE & SON,

Highest Prices Paid for

HIDES, FAT AND SKINS, 658 W. 39th St., New York.

HIGHEST PRICES

FOR

Hides, Horsehides, Calf Skins,

Tallow, &c.

Sheep and Lamb Skins, Pelts.

JOSEPH HABERMAN

623 to 627 West 40th St.,

REFERENCES

The Bowery Bank of New York, ,, The National Provisioner."

HARRY ROBE, ASSOCIATED.

B. C. SHEPARD,

Commission Buyer of

CATTLE, HOGS AND

SHEEP.

N. Y. Central Stock Yards, EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

Office, Room 13,

SOMEBODY IS USING THEM!



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OF THE MONTHLY

THE FACE VALUE FORBES INDEXED OUTPUT OF THE COUPON BOOKS.

... IS NEARLY \$1,000,000

HAVE YOU TRIED THEM? Our "Number 1" Book is better than any other made, but our "Number 2" excels it. Has index, cannot be tampered with, name on face of each coupon either from type or your

GRAVED SIGNATURE. Engraved signatures last a life time and cost is small. Books made in all ALL SIZES and DELIVERED FREE. Pamphiet telling you all about them and sample books for the asking. Let us send them to you. ENGRAVED SIGNATURE.

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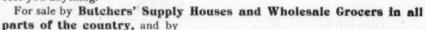
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We make Books for Ice Dealers, Hotels, Grocers, Restaurants,

There is Always a Best in Everything.

Why not in COUPON BOOKS?

We make a Coupon Book that has given universal satisfaction, is always CORRECT in count, more durable than any other, NEATEST book on the market. Thousands of merchants are using our books, and would not use any other. We manufacture nothing else—give our whole attention to Coupons. Have you tried them? Send for a sample and catalogue at any rate, and investigate. Won't cost you anything.



Allison Coupon Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

J. T. NICHOLSON & SON.

Architects and Builders.

ABATTOIRS, PACKING HOUSES, COLD STORAGE HOUSES.

Suite 143 and 144, 185 DEARBORN STREET. CHICAGO, ILL.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

A few of the Houses Designed and Built by us:

A rew of the nouses besigned and built by us:

Angle-American Prevision Co., Chicago.

Atchison, Kan.

Kanasa City, Kan.

South St. Paul Packing Co. (2 houses), St. Paul, Minn.
Sloux City Stock Yards Co. (2 houses), St. Paul, Minn.
Sloux City Stock Yards Co. (2 houses),

Smith's House, Atchison, Kan.

Union Stock Yards Co., St. Joseph, Miss.
Trement Stock Yards Co., Termont, Neb.
Clairement Abatteir Co., Baltimore,
Indianapolis Abatteir Co., Pittaburg, Pa.,
Rodeo Stock Yards Co., San Francisco, Cal. (2 houses),
St. Louis Union Abatteir, St. Louis, Mo.

Eickel & Weil P'k'g and Prev. Co., Evansville, Ind.



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DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.



BUTCHERS.

The fellowing Mertgages en Butchers' Fixtures, Bilis of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, Sept. 5th, 1896. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on Sept. 5th, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

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The following Mortgages on Grocers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been rixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., nave been recorded during the past Week up to Saturday, Sept. 5th, 1896. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on Sept. 5th, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY. Anderson, J. A., 2633 3d Ave.; to S.

M. Barber	383
Deacon, A. C., & I., 2044 7th Ave.; to J. A. Hines Earle, F. P.; to Gorham Mfg. Co.	93
(Hotel Silverware)4	,918
Gerken, John, 454 Lenox Ave.; to W. Ruschmayer1	,350
Sportiello, Biagio, 419 East 113th St.; to D. Stella	87
Bills of Sale.	
Ahrend, W. H., 142 West 26th St.; to H. Bischoff.	650
Bohlen, H. J., 860 3d Ave.; to Hy. Bohlen.	.545
Hahn, Michael, 134 Varick St.; to C. A. Sheller	844
Lahrmann, Louis, 2266 8th Ave.; to A. Neumeyer. Neumeyen, Albert, 2266 8th Ave.; to	900
D. Lapman.	.000
Pastemack, Richard, 4195 3d Ave.; to P. Almus (Hotel)	600
Polack, Frank, 5 Monroe St.; to Ernst Polack	800
Rolleri, G. & V., 226 East 45th St.; to A. Rolleri	350



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Advertisements in this column to occupy one inch or less are inserted at the minimum rate of one dollar per insertion (one inch of eight lines or less). Fifteen cents per line for every additional line above eight lines. Subscribers sending IN THEIR COUPONS WILL BE ALLOWED one free insertion against the same within the date limit.

FREE TO EMPLOYES.

In view of the general duliness in the packing and provision trades we will insert until further notice FREE OF CHARGE the want advertisements of employes of packing houses and others connected with the meat and provision trades who may be out of position at present. Those who desire to have answers addressed to our New York office will please enclose postage stamps for

HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Wanted-A man to travel and sell butchers' supplies. Apply to S. W., Box 11 care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

DESK ROOM IN CHICAGO.

Desk room in one of the principal buildings in the central part of the city of Chicago will be given free to party staying in office most of the day. Address "CITY," 617 Manhattan Building, Chicago.

A casing traveling man to handle a side line on commission. Address "SIDE LINE," care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

BEEF SALESMAN WANTED.

A first-class beef salesman can have a position in a large house providing he has good K 125, care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl street, New York

FOREMAN FOR SAUSAGE FACTORY.

WANTED-A good, sober German sausage maker as foreman. One who can make all kinds of sausages and puddings. Must have references. Only those who understand the business thoroughly need apply. "OHIO," Box 32, care THE NATIONAL PROVIS-IONER, New York.

WANTED.—An energetic business man who can furnish good references as to character and wishing to actively engage in the wholesaling of beef, pork and small stock, can hear of a chance seldom offered to become a partner in a well established and paying business that will bear investigation; in a good business city; one acquainted with the business preferred; the reason for wanting a partner is his assistance to increase the business; none but those meaning business need apply. Address, "PARTNER," care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York City, N. Y.

YOU ARE INTERESTED IN COTTON OIL! DO YOU UNDERSTAND ABOUT MODERN HEATERS, THEIR CON-STRUCTION AND MODE OF OPERA-TION? THE IDEA IS TO KEEP POST-ED AND "UP TO DATE." SEE ORDER BLANK ON PAGE 19.

HOPSE Gasings Wanted KACHELMAGHER & BÖHMER,

CELLAR MAN WANTED.

WANTED-An experienced and capable man to take charge of pickle-curing cellar in large pork packing house. Address "CALL," box 23, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

WANTED-

100,000

PACKERS, BUTCHERS, SLAUGH-TERERS, PROVISIONERS, LARD REFINERS, COTTON OIL MILLS. SOAP MAKERS, FERTILIZER MAN UFACTURERS, GLUE MAKERS, TALLOW RENDERERS, HIDE AND

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FOR SALE.

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FOR RENT.

Store in good locality, on east side; long established; good paying meat market. For particulars apply to G. H., No. 111, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl street, New York.

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75-Ton Refrigerating and 50-Ton Ice Making Capacity. Address,

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Two Johnson filter presses, 27 in. diameter, 36 plates; and one Johnson filter press, 27 in. diameter, 24 plates. In splendid condition. Address Room 213, Produce Exchange, New York.

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POSITION WANTED AS GENERAL superintendent. Twenty years' experience in handling 2,000 hogs per day. Know provision trade thoroughly in all its branches. Best references. For further particulars addess WM. LEIB, 626 East Market street, Louisville, Ky.

POSITION WANTED BY A THOR-oughly experienced and widely acquainted packing house machinery and supplies sales-man. Address D. M. BELL, care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 617 Manhat-tan Building, Chicago.

WANTED—A position as beef or sheep salesman; have had three years' experience selling beef and sheep in New York. J. S., care of "The National Provisioner," New

POSITION WANTED.

A first-class German sausage maker as foreman; can make all kinds of sausages, and understands the business thoroughly; can furnish the best of references. Address "SAU-SAGE MAKER," 617 Manhattan Building, Dearborn street, Chicago.

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WANTED—To rent five or six tank cars suitable for cottonseed oil. Address Post Office Box 23, Houston, Tex.

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Any practical Sausage Haker, who wants to make GOOD SAUSAGES, will tell you the BUPPALO CHOPPEN with MIXER is the best in the world. It chops and mixes at one time, saving time and labor. Does not make the meat but chops it evenly, saving the juice and making better sausages. With Histor on it works it more water, saving room and extra power, doing the work of two machines. References for sished from users in most any city in the United States; also Germany, France, England, Ireland, Australia, South America, Causada and Hexico. Write for full particulars and lowest prices.



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Knives and

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Twice as Long

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